

The Bombay Chronicle

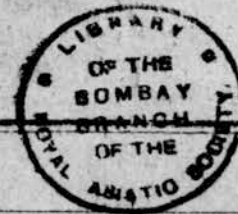


FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XIV NO 7

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926

ONE ANNA



The Bombay Chronicle

Business Office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the Editor, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.		
	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3-8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1926			
9 Jan.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	10,220
16 "	RANOH	MACEDONIA	10,537
23 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOLTAN	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
13 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
20 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,100
27 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,847
6 Mar.	CHINA	MALWA	10,941
13 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,941
20 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,941
27 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,941
31 "	CHINA	MALWA	10,941
3 April	NALDERA	MALWA	15,993
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOREA	11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOOREA	10,910
24 "	RAZMAK	MOOREA	16,685
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	10,227
8 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	10,409
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA	MALWA	10,941
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MALWA	11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† a.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, & £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th Feb.	COLOCONDA*	5,310
18th Mar.	DOMALA*	8,441
8th April	MARGHA*	8,278
29th April	DUMANA*	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	—

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th Jan.	NAGPORA*	China, & Japan.	
19th Jan.	KASHMIR	China, Japan, Straits.	
	connecting at Colombo with OATHAY	Australia	
31st	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.	
10th Feb.	LAHORE*	China & Japan.	
2nd Mar.	DEULA	China, Japan, Straits.	
	connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Australia.	
1st Apr.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.	

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
8th Jan.	VARVLA	Bombay via Karachi.	
9th	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
11th	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
13th	BANKURA	Bombay via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
20th	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Dalhard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	3898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	M. Takiguchi	1104	6th Jan.	16th Jan.
*Morioka Maru	T. Morioka	1469	15th Jan.	20th Jan.
Koyooka Maru	S. Tanji	7094	15th Jan.	20th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	3815	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

Liverpool Maru	—	5864	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5073	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Murotan Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	20th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsui	5374	16th Feb.	2nd Mar.

x Proceeds to Karachi. Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage.
Singapore	306	206	149	100
Hongkong	475	320	213	140
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep. No. 40273 Telegrams "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 F6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 F5,599,732
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Medan, Djocja, Pontianak, Sandjermasin, Kota Radja, Soerabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandjoeing, Palembang, Thalang, Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN—Kobe.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Telep. 1923.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Meadows Street Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure today with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables, XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a specialty in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Jama Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farrington Street, E. C.

We beg to inform that the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like and cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Vav), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gummy Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Vanilla Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The connoisseurs please request to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond-Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand table Manufacturers or Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTO-MATIC EXTENSION of policies is a specialty.

MANAGEMENT: DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES: LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will apply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS: wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A full time LADY TEACHER to teach needle work in Girl's School, pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply personally at JUMA MESJID OFFICE, Bombay.

R2306

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with Mathematics as optional, one strong in history will be preferred. Apply sharp. PRINCIPAL, GERUKUL ACADEMY, Andheri.

R2413

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of Clerks, Stenographers, Secretaries, Accounts Clerks. Apply THE INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, Delhi.

R2428

WANTED—A INSTRUCTORS one B.E., two OVERSEERS for Drawing and Survey on Rs. 125 to 150, 60 and 60 p.m. respectively. Apply to RAM LAL, Esq., B.A., S.A.V., Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.

R2429

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely New SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY CORRESPONDENCE. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

F

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) AN ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.

R24719

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus, one GROUND FLOOR of an airy Bungalow at Chaurpatty, behind Wilson College. Apply D. G. BANKER.

R2393

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a young, healthy educated Hindu Muslim boy (Businessman) of a respectable family. Has a wife already without male issue. Possesses a handsome fortune and an estate in Bombay. The girl must be handsome, educated, refined and well versed in household affairs. No caste distinction. Strict secrecy will be observed. Please write with full particulars to—Box No. 1163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M

R2425

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS. Asa Lees Make—Apply No. 1153 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

K

24762

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD.,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

Phone 47482.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindis

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE-HONEY, Dry Chillies 20/-, Garlic, Dhania 10/- 2,200 tolas each. THE GENERAL STORES, Kotah (Rajputana).

T

R2427

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance at by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Office Box 452, Bombay.

T

R2411

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle," Madhav St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPE WRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.

M

R2379

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND taught for Rs. 20 under 27 years' expert. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Manzil, Chaulaniwadi.

M

R2422

GOOD ENGLISH—Learn it by correspondence. Particulars from Post Box 29, Poona.

M

R2418

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent

Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOON TO AGRICULTURISTS

EXTENSIVE LANDS in diverse plots of the best agricultural type well irrigated and well spoken of by Dr. Harold Mann, as being of a type best constituted for development, are on sale or for lease. Applicants are requested to communicate with Messrs. DUBASH & CO., Solicitors, 79, Meadows Street. If sufficient number of applicants are available, a syndicate may be formed. Best prospects are assured.

R2423

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m.—7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.

24788

TO BE LET ON CONTRACTS.

THE following five estates are to be let on contracts on a lease of three years, the tenders for which will be accepted up to 14th January, 1926. The copies of terms and conditions for the above contract can be had from the undermentioned office on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

- (1) One property No. 18/30 at Khetwadi Back Road.
- (2) One property No. 545/55 Upper Deccan Road.
- (3) One property No. 563/69 Upper Deccan Road.
- (4) One property No. 79/87 Hujra Moholla.
- (5) One property No. 89/99 Chowki Moholla.

For any further particulars apply or see personally at the undermentioned Office.

THE MANAGING TRUSTEES, The Camoo Yakub Charitable Trusts, 155, Kambekar Street, No. 3, Bombay.

R2401

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SHANGHAI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th January, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 1051/40 (b).

WITH reference to the Notification No. 829/40 (b) by the Commissioner of Police and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 (1) of Act VII of 1920 the Commissioner of Police has made the following Rule under section 11 (3) of the Act for the regulation of public conveyances.

"No licensed driver of Hack Victoria shall drive a Hack Victoria the registered number of which has not been endorsed on his driving license, but the registered numbers of all the licensed vehicles of an owner may be endorsed on any of his drivers' licenses."

Should a driver transfer to another owner, these numbers will be cancelled and the victoria numbers of the new owner will be entered instead."

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 17th December, 1925.

C24784

COTTON MILL IN AHMEDABAD FOR SALE.

OFFERS and INQUIRIES ARE INVITED for the machinery, together with land and buildings of the UNIVERSAL COTTON MILLS CO. LTD., now in liquidation. Particulars on application. Inspection available on appointment.

Apply to the undersigned:—

HIMATLAL D. SAHEBA, UMEDLAL P. MANIAR, Joint Hon. Liquidators.

Enapur, Ahmedabad, 5-1-1926.

R2426

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICE of the MANAGER, LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT, Bombay Port Trust, will be transferred from Prince's Dock to the PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at BALLARD ROAD with effect from Monday the 11th January, 1926.

F. H. TAYLOR, F.S.I., M.R.S.I., Manager, Land & Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort.

C24787

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Mervi State, Kathiawar.

24765

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVNATH SUKHLAL PANDYA, widow, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a breaker.

RAMDHAN SHIVNATH PANDYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. BHAIHANKER KANGA

& GIRDHARLAL

Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24782

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 43 OF 1925.

Re: MATHURADAS VASANJI, a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi, Moodi Bazar by their partners Gordhanadas Mathuradas and Dwarkadas Mathuradas. Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: DWARKADAS PREMJI.

Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the above-named MATHURADAS VASANJI, a firm by their partners Gordhanadas Mathuradas and Dwarkadas Mathuradas have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANT,

Chief Clerk.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1926.

C24781

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHARAJ has contracted with our client Mr. GIRDHARLAL GULABCHAND for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

"All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground the coss whereon has been rolegated together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fofalwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113.5/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5280 and Street No. 21 (Old No. 17) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2615, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 2/525 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vithaldas Moti or Radhaji's temple, or towards the West by the property of Pranjivandas Shivrasad or Harihar Prannath, on or towards the North by Fofalwady Street and on or towards the South by the property of Vithalji Shamalaji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants."

Dated this 7th day of January, 1926.

RANCHHODIAL C. MEHTA

For Messrs. Bhairanbhai Kanga & Girdharaj

Purchasers Attorneys.

C24785

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT

By virtue of a Procept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Facories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all Murders, Crimes or Offences had, done or committed by any of our Native Indian Subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1926.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

24773

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KOLE.

KALYAN AND KALINA VIA SANTA CRUZ STATION NEAR BRIDGE.

Under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Composition Committee of Abdul Cader Hussain Esmael Goolmahomed, carrying on business in the name of Haji Esmael Goolmahomed and Son, the sole owner thereof, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY: All that piece of land situate in the village of Kalina, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 2,176 square yards, assessment whereof is Rs. 2-8-0 and bounded on the East by the house and land of John Phillip Azwado, on the West by the property of Ardeshr Hormusjee Wadia, on the South by the public road and on the North by the land of Jelia, widow of Jose Anton D'Silva, and bearing Survey No. 445, Pot No. 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate in the village of Kalina, bearing Survey No. 371, Pot No. 2, and admeasuring about 14,532 square yards, assessment whereof is Rs. 7-8-0, and bounded on the East by the property of Somoo Aiyal Zoolje Miran, on the West by the property of Ardeshr Hormusjee Wadia, on the South by a Nala and beyond that by property of John Phillip Azwado, on the North by the land of Bhoomaji Shiva. This plot is behind the firstly described land.

LOT NO. II.

All those four several pieces of land situate at Kalina, admeasuring about 7,570 square yards, and bounded on the East by the pieces of land belonging to Ashgarally and partly by the land of one Parsi Dossabhoj, on the West by the property of Haji Fatehahomed Rahimulla and partly by a public road, on the North by Gowas, on the South by the land belonging to the Khori, and bearing Survey No. 427, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Falmi No. 9, and Survey No. 428 and Entry No. Falmi Nos. 7 and 11 with a well, and shed situate therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY AT CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 92 of 1924 Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria vs. Bejonjee Adarjee Suteria and others, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, admeasuring about 195 square yards, registered by the Collector under Old No. 13, New No. 4846, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9533 and Cadastral Survey No. 59 of Fort Division together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward "A", Ward No. 1080 and Street No. 74, all which premises are situate on the West side of Custom House Road, and are bounded on the East by the said Custom House Road, on the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mahomed and on the North by the property of Heptulla Ali. That and Esfally Alibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BYREN & CO.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, HOSPITALS, DOCTORS, ETC., WHO WISH TO PURCHASE BRAND NEW SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments, Appliances, belonging to the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, such as Depressors, Metal cases, Elevators, Surgeons Instruments, Scissors, Dental, and Veterinary instruments in cases, Syringes, Hypodermic, Incubators, Weighing Machines with weights, Vaccine tubes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1926 at 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) and from 2-30 to 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Breyulla, the following goods consisting of:—

Bistouries; Burrs; Canula metal cases; Catheters; Chisels; Curettes; Depressors; Dilators; Elevators; Elevators; Forceps; Gags; Gouges; Hooks; Surgeons' Instruments; Knives; Lancets; Lithotrites; Needle holders; Pins; Probes; Retractors; Saws; Scissors; Scoops; Shears; Snare; Thermocauteries; Terplines; Tubes; Urethrotomes; Instruments; Dental and Veterinary in cases; Air beds; Buttons; Inhalers; Lamps; Searchlights; Sheeting; Slings; Spring wire in pairs; Aluminium spine of leg and thigh; Sterilisers for water with spirit lamp; Stethoscopes; Syringes Hypodermic

AMUSEMENTS.



Romance and Intrigue—Thrills
and Speed with Laughs Galore.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The World's News in Pictures
Longer and More Interesting.

TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY TO-DAY

Saurashtra
Veer

Produced by
THE SHARDA FILMS CO.

To be Screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charnsey Road,
and Rates as Usual

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the

MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR,
BARODA STATE

GANDHARV
NATAK MANDALI

Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 9th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.

VIDYA - HARAN

SUNDAY, 10th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.

SWAYAMWAR

RATES AS USUAL AND BOOKING IN

morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from
3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS'
PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved

Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The

supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investi-

gation and Valuation is entrusted to an

experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the

widows of subscribers to a monthly pension

from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of

caste or creed. Rates of subscription are

very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value

in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve

months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on

first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
Chakla, Woollett, Karachi.
Rena, Johnson, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.
Canada, Keynes, Karachi.
City of Pittsburg, Henderson, Karachi.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.

LOADING.

Jan. 7.
Steamer Duchess D'Artois for Genoa.
Steamer Kuroshio Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Warfield for London.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

- 1 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16/1 P and O.
- 2 Tarantia, 3201, Liverpool, N.F., Gra-
- ham's Trading Co.
- 3 Cl Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1,
- Finlay and Co.
- 4 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 6/1, B I S N
- Co.
- 5 Warfield, 3807, K'chi, N.F., M M and
- Co.
- 6 C Pittsburg, 4719, Karachi, 7/1, K N
- and Co.
- 7 Massilia, 3281 Glas. 18/1 Grahams Trad-
- ing Co.
- 8 Aleppo 2520, Barcelona, 7/1, J F and
- Co.
- 9 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kai
- sha.
- 10 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and
- Co.
- 11 Lanterfeis, 3349, Karachi, N.F., L Ed-
- wards Ltd.
- 12 Kashmir 5539, Japan 17/1 M M and
- Co.
- 13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co.
- 14 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/1, Volkart
- Bros.
- 15 Aquileia, 4056 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M
- S N Cos.
- 16 Cjan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J Fin-
- lay and Co.
- 17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L Ed-
- wards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

- 1 Nagpore, 8226, Japan, 16/1, M M and
- Co.
- 2 Varela, 1932, Busrah, 8/1, M M and
- Co.
- 3 Shinoh Maru, 3582, Kobe, 7/1, O S
- Kaisha.
- 4 Gaudara 3199 N F, N F M M and Co.
- 5 Garada, 3218, Karachi, N.F., M M and
- Co.
- 6 & 11 Axonfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L
- Edwards Ltd.
- 12 & 13 Jalaputra 3113, Calcutta 6/1, S S
- N Co.
- 15 Bankara 1905, P Gulf, 13/1 M M and
- Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

- A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 9/1, K N
- and Co.
- C & R Shanghai Maru, 2524, Osaka, 20/1,
- N Y Kaisha.
- D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D
- Sassoon & Co.
- F Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 7/1 T Morrison
- and Co.
- H Cuncoin 106, Goa, N F, J Jeevan and
- Co.
- K Dara, 3083, N F, N F, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

- Jan. 7.
S S Ranchi for London:—23 bales cow
hides, 1 bale sheep skins, C Rahimtoola
and Sons; 245 bales hemp, A E Tamjee
and Co.
S S Warfield for London:—2000 cwt
linseed oil cake, N V Velmoheh.
For Hull:—2625 cwt castor seed, N V
Velmoheh; 100000 cwt cotton seed, L
Dreyfus and Co.
S S Billiton for Antwerp:—201 cwt gum
ghatty, S Khetsee and Co; 150 bales hemp,
Rayania Bros.
For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, H Nensy
and Co.
For Constantinople:—206 cwt ground-
nut seed, C Jethanand.
For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Cha-
chati Cotton Export.
For Rotterdam:—500 cwt linseed oil
cake, N V Velmoheh.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—530 bales cot-
ton, E Spinner and Co; 2100 cwt ground-
nuts, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, H
Nensy and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Hem-
raj and Co; 256 bales cotton, Ital-India
Cotton Co Ltd.
S S Aleppo for Hull:—2000 cwt cotton
seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 6000 cwt
cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, K M
Nathoo.
S S Duchess D'Artois:—12000 cwt gen-
erally seed, Volkart Bros.
For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, B Cur-
sandas and Co; 18000 cwt groundnuts, Vol-
kart Bros.
For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Chachati
Cotton Export; 220 bales cotton, K Dev-

chand and Co Ltd; 1000 cwt castor seed,
Volkart Bros.
S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—55
bales goat hairs, K Esmail; 55 bales cot-
ton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.
For Hull:—1300 cwt castor seed, Ralli
Bros.
For Dunkirk:—2000 cwt groundnuts,
784 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cot-
ton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Bengloe for Antwerp:—550 bales cot-
ton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 2000 cwt ground-
nut oil cake, 2000 cwt castor seed, I A H
Moosa Ltd; 50 cwt bees wax, Amin and
Sons.
For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, J A Beg-
bis and Co Ltd; 550 bales cotton, F F
Campbell and Co Ltd.
S S Clan Ronald for Dunkirk:—428 cwt
gum ghatty, S Khetsee and Co.
S S Massilia for Liverpool:—25 bales
cotton, M Mohanlal; 20 bales wool, Shanji
Mal; 36 bales wool, M Nissim; 25 bales
wool, A Shustery; 100 bales cotton waste,
M Mafatal and Co; 2050 cwt myrabolans,
508 cwt dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 120
bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 1900 cwt
mussor, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton, R D
Tata and Co Ltd; 180 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd; 36 bales wool, P Rawji;
50 tons linseed oil cake, F F Campbell and
Co Ltd.
For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton, Ital-
India Cotton Co Ltd.
For Marseilles:—100 cwt beef casings,
A Mahler and Co; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli
Bros; 40 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co
Ltd.
For Glasgow:—50 bales hemp, Rayania
Bros.
For Constantinople:—1500 cwt gingelly
seed, I A H Moosa.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Amer-
sey and Sons; 200 bales cotton, G K Kai-
sha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha
Ltd.
S S Kashmir for Hongkong:—400 bales
grey cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.
For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, N Pathe-
city; 2800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd;
200 bales cotton, C B Bomanji and Co; 240
bales cotton, The Japan Trading Mfg Co
Ltd; 100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons;
100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200
bales cotton, G V Lanke; 200 bales cotton,
H Ramabagat and Co; 500 bales cotton,
R D Tata and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton,
T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Ralli
Bros; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd;
700 bales cotton, A Damodar; 500 bales
cotton, M Amersey and Co; 2000 bales
cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.
S S Nagpur for Kobe:—300 bales cotton,
H Nensy and Co; 100 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd; 250 bales cotton, T M
Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—550 bales cotton, T M
Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—900 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales
cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.
S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—400 bales
cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1700 bales cot-
ton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, T M
Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Japan
Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Hongkong:—150 cwt apricots,
Virjee and Co.
S S Kuroshio Maru for Kobe:—300
bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

and Co:—From Colombo—30 cases cham-
pagne, 80 cases jam and fruits, 15 cases
88 bundles tyres and tubes, 30 bales wool,
30 cases deserts, 1 package half sovereigns,
45 cases 154 pipes tallow, 8 cases wine.
From Melbourne:—40 pipes tallow, 85
cases dripping, 19 bags peas, 67 boxes dry
fruits.
From Sydney:—47 Nos. empty cylinders,
43 cases tallow, 3 boxes gold bullions, 42
cylinders ammonia.
From Shanghai:—27 cases Pongee silk
piece-goods, 190 cases 41 bundles 98 bales
550 H/chests green tea, 15 bales silk.
From Hongkong:—30 cases cotton socks.
From Adelaide:—70 pipes tallow.
S S Cape Ortelal from Rangoon, Agents
The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—30286 bags
rice, 1056 bags millets, 400 bags white
beans, 61 pieces black tins.
From Calcutta:—59 jottas coir rope.
S S Aleppo from Hull, Agents James
Finlay and Co Ltd:—638 kegs 380 drums
246 cases paint, 140 cases metal polish, 56
cases colour, 50 cases washing blue, 40
drums distemper, 210 drums turpentine, 30
drums oil varnish, 587 drums linseed oil,
125 drums turpentine substitute, 367 bar-
rels alum, 50 H/ds ale, 20 cases white
lead, 21 cases files, 310 loose 86 bundles
steel bars, 846 bundles spring steel, 1324
loose steel joists and channels, 15 loose steel
tees, 100 pairs wheels and axles, 39 bags
disinfectant powder, 1999 drums 81 cases
disinfectant fluid, 11 cases oil varnish.
From Middlesborough:—357 loose rails,
784 loose angles, 131 loose C I pipes, 3000
loose 2217 bundles steel bars, 88 bundles
expanded metal, 951 bundles galvanized C
sheets, 40 bundles steel channels, 30 bun-
dles 50 loose iron bars.
From Dunkirk:—15 cases motor cars, 148
cases cement slabs, 208 pieces steel joists.
S S Begum from Java, Agents Turner
Morrison and Co Ltd:—From Sourabaya
—6816 bags sugar, 175 baskets cassia, fis-
tula, 300 bags tapioca meal and seed.
From Semarang:—34 packages 41073 bags
sugar.
From Cochin 250 kolies hooka shells.
S S Sijius Pellico from Kobe, Agents
Lloyd Triestino:—From Sourabaya—17713
bags sugar.
From Semarang:—24514 bags sugar.
From Tegal:—1509 bags sugar.
S S Havildar from Java, Agents Turner
Morrison and Co Ltd:—From Sourabaya—
5271 bags sugar, 100 bags tapioca flour, 50
bags coffee, 65 drums alcohol.
From Probolinggo:—2856 bags sugar.
From Semarang:—2510 bags sugar.
From Paseroean:—1303 bags sugar.
From Java Port:—52 bags 25 boxes
sugar.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI
NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Bombay, Jan. 7.	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century	"	0 14 6
Jacob	"	0 14 6
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 14 0
Elphinstone	"	0 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 13 6
Jamshed	"	0 13 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 6
Century	"	1 2 6
Hindustan	"	0 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 3 6
Phoenix	"	1 3 0
Pabney (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 0
Maneki (Patangia)	"	1 2 3
Kajlamardan	"	1 3 0
David Sahib	"	1 1 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 52/52 1/2:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 2
Hindustan	"	1 3 6
David Mill	"	1 3 0
Apollo	"	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 1 6
Long Cloth x Quality:		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 0
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 0
Goid Mohor	"	1 1 6
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 in.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 1 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 1 6
Sakuntala	"	1 1 6
Sundari Brand	"	1 1 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 5 0
Century	"	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 4 0
Century	"	1 4 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 1 6
1836 Tata	"	3 8 0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0 0 0
Jamshed	"	0 0 0
Century	"	0 0 0
Pearl Pehaney £ 5	"	5 8 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	6 6 0
Bleached Check:—		
Kasturband Mill	Per Piece	1 3 6
Bombay United	"	0 0 0
Black Check:—		
5800 Sholapur	Per Piece	13 6 0
Textile Mill 23	"	0 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pehaney	Per Piece	9 5 0
Hindustan	"	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael	"	9 4 0
Sajita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 2 6
Textile	"	0 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 0 0
Stripped Sadi Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	1 2 6
777 Crescent	"	0 0 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 6 0
Great	"	0 0 0
Phoenix	"	0 0 0
Kohinoor	"	0 0 0
Chadar Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	"	1 1 6



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance.
It is during this period that the foundations
of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise
mother who is unable to nurse baby herself,
either wholly or in part, will realise the vital
necessity for giving her child a food that re-
sembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with
human milk, and should be given to the
child from birth up to 3 months of age.
After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk
Food No. 2 is used, and this should
be continued up to the sixth month
when it is replaced by the
'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on
Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free
on receipt of this coupon.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representatives for India,
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Post this
Coupon
To-day

Sciatica ?—
here's instant relief

No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay
on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly
you notice an amazing difference, and as
Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief
and kills the pain.

For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought
relief and comfort to thousands of victims
of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many
of whom had almost given up hope of relief.
Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself, how
quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as
your protection from pain.

"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE
NOW PERFECTLY CURED."

Mr. J. McKenna, St. Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin,
writes:—"I was very bad with Sciatica in my hips and legs
and not able to walk without assistance. I am now
perfectly cured through taking a friend's advice who told
me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I am now over
70 years of age and advise everyone troubled with
Rheumatism and Sciatica to try Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's
Liniment
KILLS PAIN

No rubbing—apply lightly
for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS,
SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

A rise of 5 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on local buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 points lower to 4 points higher.

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and E. Stern:—
Note.—The World's spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending January 1st 1926, were 261,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 7,707,000 bales against 6,364,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,433,000 bales.

In reply to their cable enquiry as to whether the Southern States U. S. A. had had good winter rains, the following reply has been received this morning:—
"South fair rains."

Messrs. Chinggar and Vejjangar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant as under:—
"Shorts covering near months. Broadening demand distant positions."

A moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at a rupee higher with broad April-May at Rs. 37 1/2. At the opening Europe and Japan exporters were buyers. Buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses caused the values to improve to Rs. 38 1/2 and the Bazar closed at Rs. 39 1/2. At 3:30 p.m. the market opened steady at Rs. 39 1/2 and going up to Rs. 39 3/4. Exporters of Broach and Omra January and March, while Commission Houses were moderate sellers of Broach.

Fine Omra January opened at Rs. 34 1/2 and gradually advancing to Rs. 34 3/4. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers. While March opened at Rs. 32 1/2 and declining to Rs. 32 1/4 on selling by Commission Houses advanced to Rs. 32 3/4 on buying by a Japanese firm and Shroffs, and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 25 1/2 and Rs. 28 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 7.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	34 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	29 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	23 1/2
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	31 1/2
Fine Omra March	34 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.	
M. G. Bengal, Superfine 303, Fine 295, F. Good 285, Good 275.	
M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 293, Fine 290, F. Good 280, Good 270.	
M. G. Omra No. 3, Superfine 357, Fine 347, F. Good 337.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 352, Fine 342, F. Good 332.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 352.	
M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 347, Fine 337, F. Good 327.	
M. G. Mathia, Fine 295, F. Good 285, Good 275.	

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 7.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	360
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	256
Fully Good Bengal March	200
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	343
Fine Omra March	336

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.	
Ready	New Jan
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310
Bengal Fine M.G.	300 29 1/2 300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285 284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295 293
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290
Punjab-Americans M.G.	370 375
Wardha-Ling. Fine M.G.	330 375
Nagpur Fine M.G.	330 375
Kandla Fine M.G.	325 365
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335 365
Dharampur Fine M.G.	330 360
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335 355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330 355
Mullapur Fine M.G.	315 345 345
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315 345
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	392
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)
Broach Fully Good M.G.	
Mathia Fine M.G.	
Mathia F.G.M.G.	
Dharwar S. G.	
Coimbat. M.G.	345 370
Westerns M.G.	290 310
Westerns H.G.	
Miraj M.G.	340 370
Quilon M.G.	410 325

BURL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in full-pressed Bales	Yester	This	Year
Chandesh	4,071	1,651	4,029
Central India	7,112	32	2,508
Amra and Nagpur	345	7	4,003
Sunderland-Central	1,000	2,000	4,87
Orat	512	1,500	4,184
Central Provinces	1,000	7,270	9,902
Total Omras	25,000	6,089	3,831

in full-pressed Bales	This	Last	Year
Amra	2,000	77,251	31,28
W. Provinces	210	112,014	70,100
Amra	90	35,72	3,861
Sindh-Punjab	2,978	8,017	3,155
Amra	18	18	18
Coimbat. & Dharwar	61	12,003	9,38
Central Provinces	100	0	0
Amra	14	1	229
Amra	1	0,451	0,62
Amra	1	45	0,507
Amra	2	28,40	22,063
Amra, Burma & other sorts	352	2,483	
Total	32,441	5,600,005	7,17,423

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in full-pressed Bales	This	Last	Year
Europe	1,057	1,610	70,683
Amra & China	6,404	3,214	3,082
East India	7,001	6,670	6,670
Port by Rail	4,133	7,072	7,072
Port to harbour for Europe, China and Japan	66,406	81,779	81,779
Total	10,057	5,350	17,482,536

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

Week ending 26th Dec.	1925	1924
Calcutta	756	1,82
Bombay	1,500	9798
Karachi	2,890	24,303
Madras	132	Nil
Lancashire	Nil	Nil
Total	13,635	13,661

EXPORTS

Week ending 26th Dec.	1925	1924
Calcutta	7	7
Bombay	5,655	4,914
Karachi	495	10,14
Madras	49	11
Bangalore	391	5,77
Lancashire	Nil	204
Total	585	204

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 26th Dec.	1925	1924
Calcutta	11,114	10,80
Bombay	7,645	51,020
Karachi	3,502	70,42
Madras	42,41	90
Bangalore	9	11
Lancashire	9	11
Total	14,284	43,21

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 26th Dec.	1925	1924
Calcutta	7	7
Bombay	5,655	4,914
Karachi	495	10,14
Madras	49	11
Bangalore	391	5,77
Lancashire	Nil	204
Total	585	204

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI

Week ending 4th Jan.	1st Sept. 1925 to 4th Jan	1924-25	1924-25
1925-26	1924-25	1924-25	1924-25
201	87.4	14.48	48703

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI

Week ending 28th Dec.	1925	1924
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continental	14,95	Nil
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	7,000
Bombay	765	5,76
U.S.A.	Nil	Nil
Total	2,250	13,47

1st Sept. to 28th Dec.

1925	1924
United Kingdom	7,198
Continental	7,135
China	5,445
Japan	5,450
Bombay	2,484
U.S.A.	11,949
Total	1,2894

COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales.	
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	

300 bales.	
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.	
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal Standard	1034
1034 good demand.	
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaris	17 70
New York 11 a.m.	
As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	19.96
March	19.84
May	19.40
New York Noon Call	
January	19.80
March	19.76
May	19.34
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	19.73
March	19.23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
January	9.66
March	9.92
May	10.01
July	9.93
October	9.63
Egyptians	
March	16.75
July	16.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES	
Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
Jan.	17.10+40
Feb.	17.00+35
March	16.90+30
April	16.80+20
May	16.90+23
June	16.30+25
July	16.90+30
Aug.	16.90+30
Sept.	16.90+30
Oct.	17.00+25
Nov.	17.20+25
Dec.	17.20+25
Jan.	17.20+25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
Jan.	10.04+01
Feb.	10.02 unchanged
March	10.07 unchanged
April	10.05 unchanged
May	10.07 unchanged
June	10.02-01
July	10.00-01
Aug.	9.59-03
Sept.	9.77-03
Oct.	9.68-05
Nov.	9.62-05
Dec.	9.60-05
Jan.	9.56-06
Tone:—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
Scinde, "Good"	7.30
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.70
Scinde, "Fine"	8.10
Bengal, "Good"	7.40
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.80
Bengal, "Fine"	8.20
Omra, "Good"	8.00
Omra, "Fully Good"	8.40
Omra, "Fine"	8.80
Broach, "Good"	8.50
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.90
Broach, "Fine"	9.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Day's Exports to Continent 21,000
Futures at New York:—

Jan.	20.05+05
Mar.	19.93+22
May	19.50+20
July	18.90+13
Spot Cotton at New York	20.55+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.07+25
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Jan.	19.31+24
Mar.	19.39+19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 7/8
Demand Bills 4.84 75
Foreign mined 68 1/2

CLOSING PRICES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.	
Futures at New York:—	
January	20.05+05
March	19.93+22
May	19.50+20
July	18.90+13

1st Sept. to 28th Dec.

1925	1924
United Kingdom	7,198
Continental	7,135
China	5,445
Japan	5,450
Bombay	2,484
U.S.A.	11,949
Total	1,2894

COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 6.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales.	
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	

WHEAT

London, Jan. 6.	
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Dec/Jan sellers	61.3.
Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb.	61.3.

sealers 62/3.
Tone:—Market closed quiet.
Australian Jan/Feb. value 62.

SEEDS

London, Jan. 6.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Market	
closed steady value for Jan./Feb. ship-	
ment at 415 3/4	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) paid for	
Feb. March shipment at 215 3/4	
Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Jan./Feb.	
shipment 27 5/8	
Tone:—Closed quiet.	
Castorseed Bombay for Jan./Feb. sellers	
219.	

Tone:—Closed quiet.
Linseed Bombay Jan./Feb. nominal £20
Rapeseed. Foronore, Usual Bid, per
ton Jan./Feb. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Jan./Feb. sel-
lers £20.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nomi-
nal.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, per ton Jan./
Feb. sellers 19 7/8.
Yellow Cawnpore sellers for Jan./Feb.
shipment £23 1/4.

LINSEED

London, Jan. 6.	
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Market	
was quiet but prices were steady closed sel-	
lers for Jan./Feb. shipment at £18 7/8 and	
buyers for April/May at £17 5/8	
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net sellers	
Jan./April shipment 20 10/4	
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net paid	
May/Aug. shipment 20 10/4	

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 6.	
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta	
Jan./March sellers 16 3/4	
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta	
July/Sept. sellers 15	
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay	
July/Sept. sellers 15 1/2	
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi	
July/Sept. 15 3/4	

Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. sellers 11 1/4

RUBBER

London, Jan. 6.	
Para up River Fine, Spot for Feb/March	
value 41	
Ribbed Smoked Sheets spot buyers 43 1/2	
and sellers 44	
Ribbed Smoked Sheets April/June buy-	
ers 38 and sellers 34 1/2	
Ribbed Smoked Sheets July/Sept. buyers	
35 and sellers 34 1/2	
Plantation first Latex Crepe, spot buyers	
43 1/2 and sellers 44	

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, JAN. 7.

Jute.—Albion 410, Alliance 518, Anar
 India 395, Auckland 394, Bangalore 158,
 Bally 188, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 453, Budge
 Bridge 418, Calcuttan 700d, Chandani 170,
 Clive 34 1/2, Craig 5/2, Cheviot 230d,
 Dalhousie 266, Delta 453, Empire 50, Fort
 Glester 820, Fort William 3/6, Gondalpara
 59, Gourgaon 655, Hukumbhand 9/14
 Hochly 74, Howrah 3/2, Kamahatty 505
 Kabannarrah 463, Kelvin 770, Kinson 99,
 Lansdowne 258, Lawrence 600, Lethian 460,
 Nahati 435, National 3810, New Central
 51, Northbrook 51, Noden 46/8, Oriens
 784, Presidency 7/10, Palanese 61/8,
 Sandha 392, Union 551, Waverly 7, Hes-
 son 20/14 Jute 121.

Cotton.—Acra United 3 Ans, Pomeria 254
 Bombal Nacora 24/12, Dambor 105, Keshav
 ram Cotton 4/10, New Pine 342,
 Miscellaneous.—P. R. Dabuloom 6, R. I.
 Corporation 5/2 B. I. Corporation 4,
 Burma Corn, 18, Howse 9/6, 6, 1, R.
 98, Marshall 3, Morden Theatres 3/8, Tar-
 tar Paper 5/14, Imperial Bank 1470, 1,
 Sewal Cnty. 380.

Bombar.—The jute market is strong

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The P. & O. s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of December 24, ex Maloja due at 5 a.m.

Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 9.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, 7th Day. University Senate Meeting Sir C. J. University Hall, 3 p.m.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30	
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45	
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5	
Delhi Express	6.30	21.35	
Express. Terminates at Ch.			
Gate.	20.25	7.8	

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metro-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	a.m.	p.m.
Jan. 8 (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
Jan. 9 (Sat.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
Jan. 11 (Mon.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHATTAU:—Bai Gombhai, wife of Mr. Khattau, died on 6th inst. Uthman ceremony today at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), at his residence 33, New Marine Lines.

R2424

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarakdas is seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation from the A Ward.—A. P.

PARSEE COLONY AT DADAR.

The inauguration ceremony of the buildings at Parsee Colony, Dadar constructed under the organization of the Poor Parsee Housing Fund collected at the Parsee Festival by the Members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana under the presidency of Lady Cowjee Jehangir, will be performed by his Excellency the Governor to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Kaisari-Hind" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 6.30 a.m. on the 6th inst. and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd inst., arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 6th inst. and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. B. Joshi, Ph.D., when Rao Sahib Dr. V. P. Chavan, read a paper on "The Konkani Folklore Tales", wherein he related the following 5 stories:—(1) The Jambu Fruit, (2) The Cupidity of a Brahmin, (3) The Cruel Step Mother, (4) The Bran Maid, and (5) Rayalo Shenai and his wife.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is today's (Friday's) programme of the Indian Science Congress:—
10 a.m. Section of Agriculture.
10 a.m. Section of Mathematics and Physics.
10 a.m. Section of Chemistry.
10 a.m. Section of Zoology.
10 a.m. Section of Botany.
10 a.m. Section of Geology.
10 a.m. Section of Medical and Veterinary Research.
10 a.m. Section of Anthropology.
10 a.m. Section of Psychology.
2.30 p.m. Visit to Haffkine Institute, Parol.
2.30 p.m. Visit to Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parol.
4 p.m. Tea Party at Haffkine Institute.

5TH & 6TH EXTRA RACES. TURF EXPERT GAVE HIGHEST DIVIDEND HORSES.

Kanze, Can Do, Heron, Milloo and others. Follow his Excellent Cards. Right Through TARAPOREVALA, 190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th DAY SATURDAY 9th JAN.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Time 5 p.m.
Bell Metal 9-12, My Lord 9-7, Scandalous 9-9, Greenfinch 8-13, Castor Bridge 8-5, Purser 8-3, Portsoy 8-3, Coleby 8-3, Heron 8-2, Starboard 7-7, Whit Week 7-2 and Gay Ditty 7-1.

THE YORK PLATE, Distance 1½ miles. Time 5.30 p.m.
Marmion 9-10, Green Islet 9-1, Hard Battle 9-1, Charles William 8-0, Tycho 7-11, Dickbird 7-10, Jovial 7-10.
The top weight not having accepted the weights have been raised 7 lbs.

THE BATHURST PLATE, Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 4.30 p.m.
Can Do 9-5, Riverine 9-4, Belle Syme 9-2, Love Glass 9-0, Crushed Glass 9-0, Revue 8-12, Perivale 8-12, Pack Up 8-12, Steel Blue 8-12, Poet's Dream 8-7, Lady Junior 8-6, Tres Fable 8-3, Golden Hours 8-1, Eze 8-0, Cronan 7-2, Polo King 7-0.

THE HARBOUR PLATE, Distance 1½ Miles. Time 6 p.m.
Dilawar 9-4, Mozan 9-1, Mayiah 9-0, Adwan 8-13, Hawam 8-13, Zulu 8-12, Vazirbuluk 8-11, Faithful 8-7, Hazal 8-4, Cossack 8-0, Hyder Pasha 7-9, Nassim 7-6, Shahzade 7-3, Bahadurjung 7-2, Amanra 7-0, Kitchener 6-12, My Fancy 6-0.

THE GRAVEN STAKES, Distance 1 Mile. Time 4 p.m.
Prey 9-7, Brasidas 9-6, Candle Hill 7-1, Kilindini 7-1.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE, Div. I, Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 2 p.m.
Tigris 8-1, Hazy Moon 8-1, Bushire 8-9, Minto 8-1, Abdel Korim 8-1, Cash 8-1, Harry Johnson 8-1, Silver Dawn 8-1, Rabee 8-1, Moonif 8-1, Kowar 8-1, Red Flag 8-1, Mount Blanc 8-6, Fakir Foomad 8-1, Benares 8-1, Remembrance 8-6, Muscat 8-10, Rose Royal 8-1, Rasool 8-6 and Unan 8-1.

DIVISION II. Time 2.30 p.m.
Ya Naseeb 8-2, Khadiri 8-2, Shanghai 7-11, Success 8-5, Lanka 7-11, Baktar 7-11, Fiffah 7-11, Kordistan 8-2, Red Prince 7-11, Ebrahim Beg 8-2, The Eagle 7-11, Riyala 8-2, Fatu-ul-Khair 7-11, Labib 7-11, Is. (Jog 7-11, Kummuruzzaman 7-11, Fly Away 7-11, Cracker 8-2, Dana 7-11, Schood 7-11.

DIVISION III. Time 3 p.m.
Minister 8-6, Shylcock 8-1, Rosaville 8-9, Cheer Up 8-9, Kamal 8-1, Mijbas 8-1, Sahaj 8-1, Sam's Dream 8-1, Falcone 8-1, Ramzi 8-1, Comet 8-6, Faleh Khan 8-6, Riyad 8-1, Vari 8-1, Wardulbuluk 8-1, Hoojaz 8-1, Safer 8-9, Moolten 8-1, Linden 8-1, Moonson 8-1.

DIVISION IV. Time 3.30 p.m.
Hongkong 8-12, Bonzo 8-5, Generous 8-9, Kefor late Andalus 8-9, Azedin 8-9, Durban 7-11, Charing Cross 8-5, Ghani 8-1, Mohul Hill 8-9, Fatha 8-5, Variety 8-1, Amalfi 8-8, Thank You 8-6, Cicero 8-1, Moluk 8-10, Mollo 8-9, Sabah 8-6, Mubarak II 8-1, Braganza 8-9.

BARBADOS BEAT M. C. C. TEAM.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Barbados.—The M. C. C. touring team were beaten by Barbados by an innings and 73 runs. The M. C. C. made 151 runs (Kilner contributing 45, and Griffith taking five wickets for 50 runs.) Barbados replied with 273 runs for seven wickets and declared. (Challoner making 124, and Austin 40). The M. C. C. in their second innings made 65 (Francis taking six wickets for 21) The visitors played on a difficult wicket in each innings.—Reuter's Special.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

FREDERIC CULPITT AND COMPANY.

There was not a big audience at the Excelsior Theatre to witness the second programme of the magician and his company. The musical items were rather good, and in fact this supported the new programme, as with the exception of one trick, the conjuring performance was a repetition of that offered in the first programme. This exception took the form of a trick known as the Elastic Lady. Miss Jan Glenrose, the magician's assistant, was required to stand behind a black screen which contained five holes into which she thrust her head, hands and feet. After this had been done, the hands and feet were drawn in opposite directions, while the head moved upwards or otherwise as the conjurer desired. Miss Violet MacLaren proved to be a particular favourite, her dancing and singing being well received. Her partner Archie Clifford fitted in well in light dress, while Miss Gladys Dove, besides bearing the brunt of the accompaniments, played some excellent solos. The few days stay in Bombay seems to have provided food for Mr. Culpitt's wit as he surpassed himself and kept the audience in a good humour with his endless patter.

OPIUM SMUGGLING FOILED.

COLOMBO, Jan. 7.

The Ceylon Custom officials made a sensational coup yesterday seven miles off Chilaw coast when they discovered 268 lbs. opium on an Indian brig from Calcutta. Last week, an Indian schooner attempted to smuggle 530 lbs. of opium into Ceylon, but the attempt was frustrated. The Customs officials expect to make another capture to-day.—A. P.

EDMUND CANDLER.

(By G. K. N.)

The Indian, who thinks, travels, and writes is rare. The Englishman who writes and travels not and is a stay-at-home sickly person, is rarer. Edmund Candler wrote many books and travelled through many lands. How and when he acquired the mastery of language for enabling us to visualise the twenty different castes which go to make our Indian Army is more than I can tell. I saw him at Lahore—not a very impressive figure. He was then the Publicity Officer. He had been saying something about the Taj and I think the architecture of future Delhi and this had nettled the "Times of India," which pontifically queried "Who is Mr. Candler?" The soldier-novelist had only one hand. The other had to be amputated being frost-bitten in Tibet. Novels are not my "forte". And my judgment may be taken for what it may be worth. I think Edmund Candler described the inborn merits, the marvellous patience of our sepoys in a style which Rudyard Kipling could not have much improved upon. The fatalism and resignation, the placid calm of camp-followers when bullets fly whizzing past, the putting up with cold the anguish of which no words, not even his, can make us realize—I wish some of his books detailing these were done into a vernacular or two. He had an appreciation for the long-suffering, the mutually congenious. When I reviewed a couple of his books in these columns as the work of one whom I had never set eye on, he expressed profuse acknowledgments especially as the Anglo-Indian Press had failed to comprehend his merits. Some of my readers may remember the child-like unsophisticated way in which he referred to the Mahatma's womenfolk. He did not know the permanently touching mood of ours on his point. A gentleman, every inch of him, he apologised, though Horniman who could have guessed the juncture of Candler had come down on him with his bludgeon which bruised Candler just enough for his purpose but not sufficiently cruelly for a defamation. Sir Edward MacLagan was the Governor of the Punjab—more of a finished scholar than a diplomat. Candler had endless faith in himself. Sir Edward's ministers, none. The Urdu paper he edited had to be closed. "Wanderlust" is a German word. But just as there are "gentlemen" even in Lengrow, so this Englishman was possessed of (I may say with) an irresistible urge for roaming God's good earth. Leaving India, Candler who had written two stout volumes on the Mesopot campaign, with Maude for his hero, revisited Kerala and Najaf. What would one not give to be able to describe the Moslem seminaries as he did, unimpeachable truth floating on ripples of humour! I lost touch with Candler since those wonderful contributions of his to the "London Times," contributions which had the weird effect of turning certain people terrific green. If Englishmen of Candler's mould and mettle could be made to be less insular—or as we touchy Indians fancy less arrogant—well; but speculation too is not my line. If I had my way, I would prescribe one of Candler's war novels for our aspiring youth who would graduate at Bombay. But if the milk-sops could be fed on such stuff what would become of the Oriental faculty for Sanskrit and Arabic, the houses of mental emasculation to establish which is the life-long obsession of certain luminaries now in their second childhood.

DISCOVERY OF BRONZEIDOLS.

A MADRAS SENSATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The report of an accidental discovery of about 250 bronze idols comes from Negapatnam where in the main opposite to the Court-house, a woman digging earth for clay, felt her spade striking against some metallic surface and pursuing her cavation out of curiosity discovered huge deposits of idols of various sizes. The proper authorities were duly informed and they have taken possession of the idols. Unlearned as they are their archaeological significance has not yet been deciphered.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER COMMUNICATION IN DANGER.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day Mr. P. Parrott and Mr. Hewison representatives of the Indian General Navigation and Railway Company Limited urged the reduction of duty on fabricated materials imported for the construction of inland vessels and asked for a definition of the term "inland" vessels in conformity with the generally accepted and obviously original intention of the Board. They emphasised that if inland steamer services were to be maintained up to the standard of efficiency hitherto obtained it would be necessary for many years to come to import certain classes of river crafts and in view of this competition which inland shipping generally had to contend with in the shape of railways and native craft the high rate of duty now imposed was adding a burden which was likely to affect adversely the development of water communications which was a matter of greatest importance so far as this side of India was concerned.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

7th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.50
To-day's Opening Rate	19.56
Difference	+6
To-day's Closing Rate	19.48
Difference	-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

7th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.07
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing Rate	10.12
Difference	+5

Sewri Closing Rate Rs. 364-0-0
Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 364-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, January 7.

In the share market juries opened steadier this morning. There was more interest manifest in the speculative issues chiefly on bazar account. A better state was also reflected in the hundred rupee denominations. Cottons were unchanged and little support was noticeable. Coals remained steady market with buyers for some of the better class concerns. Teas attracted little notice though the underdone kept steady. Rubbers notwithstanding the diminution in the volume of trade levels generally are maintained. In miscellaneous except for one or two strong features such as British India Corporation order, and Hooghly flour there is nothing of particular interest to report. Government securities continue steady.

Following were to-day's closing quotations: Government Securities: 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100; 5 per cent. Loan 1935-55 100/4. Cottons:—Dunbar 196; Kesoram 408/4. Jutes:—Barnagore 164; Beldedere 500; Craig 5/7; Dalhousie 375; Empire 50/8; Howrah 37/8; Hukumchand 10/4; Kankarhaty 105; Kankarhaty 480/8; Kavin 779; Kinnison 589; Kinnison 605; Kavin 257/8; Lawrence 605; National 27; Northbrook 52/4; Orient 177/8; Presidency 7/10; Reliance 62/10; Union 563.

Coals:—Bengal 497/8; Barua 17; Burraker 23/2; Churulia 1/4; Nazira 13/14; New Kessargurrah 9/8; Patmohna; 6/6; Samia Ramnagar 4/10; Seoharampore 2/4. Debitures:—8 per cent. 1922/32; Howrah Mills debentures 104/4; Rubber Shares: Kluang Rs. 17/4. Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
January	10.10 plus 6
March	10.15 „ 8
May	10.14 „ 7
July	10.08 „ 6
September	9.74 „ 6
January	9.62 „ 6

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.25 plus 15
March	17.00 „ 10
May	17.00 „ 10
November	17.30 „ 10

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 6.

Belgium	106.90
Athens	368.50
Cuban Sugar November/December	63.50

INDIAN FABIAN SOCIETY.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the workers in the cause of labour in Madras presided over by Major Graham Pole it was resolved that an Association called the Indian Fabian Society be started to carry on the socialistic propaganda in India on the lines of the Fabian Society in England and that its membership be open to all who accept its ideals and methods of work. It is the object of the Society to provide various Unions in India with a common socialistic platform and to work for the formation and consolidation of the Indian Labour Party on the lines of the British Parliamentary Labour Party.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

11 1/2 LAKHS SURPLUS.

GOVT. WITHDRAWS LETTER RE EDUCATION GRANT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Bapista presiding.

The President at the outset wished the members a happy New Year and hoped the period of depression would now be replaced by a period of prosperity. He then congratulated Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner, on the honour received by him, which, however, he said, was not a sufficient recognition for the great services he had rendered to the city. The man who had endeavoured to purge the Police of corruption, the man who had handled the biggest crimes without shedding a single drop of blood, however, deserved a greater honour, said the President.

The President then congratulated Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, who, he said, was one of the most democratic and responsive Ministers they had in the Council. He had thoroughly democratised the Municipalities in the Presidency, and had more than met the wishes of the public in that regard. He was anxious to democratise the constitution of the Corporation and had told him (President) that the Nationalists and Progressives should put their heads together and devise a constitution thoroughly democratic which he had promised to get passed through the Council.

CHOWPATY NUISANCES. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the heading 'Chowpaty Nuisances' appearing in the 'Times of India' of 15th December, 1925, and that he be requested to take such steps as he can to minimise these nuisances, and to report what action he has taken and what, if any, sanction is required for their removal."

Dr. Viegas said the Chowpaty foreshore was reduced to less than one-fourth, and even that portion was infested by hawkers. Mr. S. N. Islam seconded and the proposition was agreed to.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot then introduced the budget estimates of income and expenditure for 1926-27 and moved that they be adopted. He said the estimates showed an income of 328 lakhs and an expenditure of 321 lakhs, which left a surplus of 11 lakhs including the Government contribution for primary education. If the amount were not received then their income would be reduced accordingly, although it was a comparatively small sum when they considered their total expenditure of over three crores. The speaker then referred to the cash balance and said the small sum should be jealously guarded and should not be reckoned upon as a provision for contingencies, but rather as a sum to meet emergencies, and the practice of making grant from surplus cash balances must be rigorously discouraged.

Their total expenditure was 321 lakhs which was 2 lakhs more than for the current year. That was not a large increase, and the credit for it was due to the retrenchment policy adopted by the Corporation. It would be noticed that in almost every department there was an increase in the establishments, but that was a normal increase in the salary of the staff. He thought the Corporation would be well advised in appointing a Committee at the beginning of this year to consider the question of doing away or curtailing the war allowances granted to the staff. The speaker then referred to the letter published in the Press about Municipal finances and said if the writer had read a few more pages of the Municipal Administration Report he would have done so with much advantage to himself. The whole question of their debt charges was thoroughly gone into by Sir M. Visweswaraya two years ago.

About Water Works he said the accounts were submitted separately, and there was a small surplus, and he did not know why they should not run this department with a view to making a small profit. Under Medical Relief they were spending 15 lakhs and the extra expenditure was due to the King Edward Hospital. He believed the Corporation was doing its duty in this regard fully. They were spending on primary education 18 lakhs, and there was an increase of 4 lakhs. The Standing Committee had reduced the budget estimates of the Schools Committee by one lakh, and he hoped the latter would accept that estimate.

On the income side he had included the Government contribution. The Standing Committee had fully realised that taxation was already too high and it was a matter of regret to him that there was no possibility of a further reduction in taxation. During recent years enormous responsibilities had been thrown on the Standing Committee in the matter of revising their budgets and this year they had held ten special meetings for the purpose.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Janmadas Mehta, seconding, said after the very pessimistic note struck by the Commissioner the Standing Committee had gone into the figures and without additional taxation they had been able to show a margin of 11½ lakhs. The Corporation might well regard this as satisfactory and he ventured to state that the credit for this was due to Sir M. Visweswaraya who had reduced their expenditure greatly. But for these efforts they would have had to resort to increased taxation. The Stand-

TRIBHUVAN ROAD LIQUOR SHOP.

GOVT. FLOURS CORPORATION'S OPINION.

PROHIBITION—AT SNAIL'S SPEED.

With reference to the opening of a country liquor shop at Tribhuvan Road, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, has sent the following letter, dated 23rd December 1925, to the President of the Municipal Corporation:—"I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 6th August and 17th September 1925, respectively, on the subjects noted above and to state as follows.

In your letter, dated the 6th August, you state that the Municipal Corporation are of the opinion that cancellation of the licenses of liquor shops when transfers of the same are sought for from one place to another would be a right step towards the realization of the prohibition policy declared by Government. As the Corporation are no doubt aware, most of the country liquor licenses in the Town and Island of Bombay are disposed of by annual auction, and when a license is not renewed to the existing licensee, the new licensee has generally to secure other premises for his shop. Transfers of premises are therefore of not infrequent occurrence and the course suggested by the Corporation would result in the closure of a large number of shops annually. I am to point out that in declaring prohibition to be the ultimate goal of their policy, Government have made it abundantly clear that the goal could only be reached gradually as the machinery for enforcing the policy is strengthened, and the resulting loss of revenue made good from other sources. These conditions would be scarcely fulfilled if the recommendation made by the Corporation were accepted. I am therefore to say that Government regret their inability to accept it. At the same time I am to point out that in the orders on the Excise Committee's Report detailed instructions have been laid down for the guidance of officers in the selection of sites for liquor shops. Their adoption will prevent the location of shops at undesirable places, and will, it is hoped, meet all reasonable objections raised by the public.

With regard to the particular shop referred to in your second letter under reply, I am to state that in accordance with the policy stated above Government saw no reason to close it on the failure of the new licensee to secure the old premises. In selecting the new site public opinion was fully consulted and every facility given to those members of the public who were interested in the matter to select a more suitable site. Government are satisfied that the site finally approved is free from objection."

The Committee had not only made no proposals for fresh taxation, but they had provided 4 lakhs more than last year for compulsory primary education. They had also spent something like two lakhs on additional hospital accommodation, and had provided a depreciation fund for their capital expenditure on roads. He complimented the Standing Committee on the surplus of over 10 lakhs shown by it, and also for the 10 lakhs additional expenditure on various departments.

Tr. A. G. Viegas moved that the budget debate be adjourned and the motion was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS LETTER.

The President announced that the Government had now withdrawn their letter about their contribution to Primary Education, and had asked the President to meet them to reconsider the question. The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MUNICIPAL POLLING DAY.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe has given notice of his intention to move in the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the Corporation has been of opinion that the 1st February which has been fixed as the Polling Day for the coming ward elections is very inconvenient and that therefore it should be changed to any other suitable date, preferably Thursday, the 4th of February, 1926.

DADAR OVERBRIDGE.

PROPOSAL TO NAME IT AFTER LOKMANYA. Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Corporator, has given notice of his intention to move in the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the Corporation has been of opinion that the Corporation should name the Dadar Overbridge after the late Lokmanya Tilak as early as possible.

GOWALIA TANK TRAM FARE.

NO DECISION AS YET.

The Municipal Commissioner writes:—"It has been reported in certain newspapers that the Gowalia Tank tram fare arbitration has been completed and that a decision has been given in favour of the Tramway Company. This is incorrect. The Arbitrator has not as yet met, much less arrived at a decision."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has arrived in Colombo and is awaiting the permission of the Government of India to cross over to India. The news will cause a thrill of pleasant surprise throughout the country which will look forward with eager expectation to welcoming him back to its shores. The question that naturally arises is: will he be allowed to complete what must have been an adventurous voyage by a triumphant entry into India? The fact that he has been allowed to come so near India is, we trust, a welcome indication of the Government's desire not to place obstacles any longer in the way of his return to a country which he loves with a passionate devotion and which he served with rare zeal and courage before he was deported from it in a manner which did not reflect well on the sense of justice, fair-play or humanity of the British Government. At this moment of tense expectation when we feel that the Government of India have at last decided to right a great and grievous wrong, we have no desire to take up the unpleasant past. If the Government of India have not come to this decision, we trust they will not miss the splendid opportunity that is now offered to them of making a true Britisher's instinctive response to a persecuted but dauntless Englishman's last courageous bid for justice. During the last seven years of what he regards as an exile, he has exhausted all means of securing justice, the doors of which he alone among Englishmen found closed against him. His patience being exhausted, he has sought trustfully to appeal to the conscience of Britishers. Not India alone, but a critical world awaits the result of that appeal. The occasion is not one for petty-minded adherence to the technicalities of Passport Regulations, nor for the vindication of a false sense of prestige, but for the satisfaction of the demands of strict justice, statesmanship and above all of humanity towards one whose exile has been made intolerable by the fact that he has been deprived of his means of livelihood. Little minds and a great Empire go ill together. The burden is now on the Government of India

to prove to a sceptical world that it is not little minds that rule the British Empire to-day.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY
II.

As postulated in our yesterday's article, we consider that the greatest single problem of university reform in this Presidency, of interest to the public at large, consists in the popularisation of that institution. The constitutional changes proposed by the Reform Committee fall much short, in our opinion, of the degree of popularisation which is absolutely necessary if the university is to arouse that warm affection and abiding interest in the minds of the citizens at large, which are, no doubt, its due, but of which it is to-day deprived on account of its excessive officialisation. A step forward is made, indeed, by the proposals of the Setalvad Committee; and, let us admit, it is a considerable step forward. But while the slightest trace of official leading strings remains to vitiate the constitution or the actual conduct of the university, it will fail to command that universal sympathy and affection without which the future of higher education must appear gloomy and forbidding. For, as we shall point out at greater length on another occasion, though the operative changes suggested by the Reform Committee in the functions and activities of the university cannot be carried out happily and successfully without a considerable initial endowment by the Government, the further expansion and extension of those functions and activities must inevitably depend on the response of the general public to the financial call of the university; and this response will be forthcoming only in the degree to which the University has been popularised in its constitution and working, its basis and outlook. It is to this end that we have suggested a proper recognition of the undergraduates, and would welcome the proposal for an adequate representation of the industrial and commercial sections of the community. It is to this end that we desire the elimination of the ex-officio chancellorship, and would welcome the strictest possible limitation, if not the total abolition, of the principle of nomination in recruiting the governing bodies of the university. To the extent that the definite proposals for reform submitted to the Government and the University fall short of this ideal, the more popularly inclined of the fellows and the legislators must fight for a reconsideration and a broadening of the principles for reform.

The principles of reconstituting the university, as applied in the case of the city university of Bombay, must apply *mutatis mutandi* to the constitution of all or any other universities that may hereafter come to be established in the Presidency. And, lest this point may be obscured, let us record it here and now that the one indispensable feature of reconstruction, if the reformation is at all to be durable and satisfactory, must be the decentralisation of the present university and its constitution into a dual body, one of which would be, and should be, the continuation of the present examining and affiliating university for the benefit of all those districts in the Presidency which either cannot have a university of their own, or would not be easily absorbable in such universities as may be most contiguous to them; and the other a definitely new creation in the form of a truly teaching, unitary and residential university confined to the city of Bombay, and absorbing, assimilating, co-ordinating, and consolidating the several independent and unconnected teaching institutions of a collegiate character in the city. It is the latter which should engage the principal care and affection of Bombay City's citizens, not only because of its immediate utility to them, but also because of its tendency to help found corresponding universities in other centres in the Presidency, by confessing the sheer inability of a centre like Bombay to attend closely to the educational interests of outlying territories. In carrying out such a suggestion of radical reform—which, by the way, we cannot help feeling His Excellency the Chancellor must have intended when he set up the Reform Committee in the first instance—there must, of course, be immense difficulties, but we hold that the task of reform and regeneration will not be completed and the object and purpose of the effort to transform will not have been attained so long as the reforming agency leaves untouched the existence of independent private collegiate institutions. By the very nature of their existence, these cannot but levy an impermissible and unjustifiable tax on higher education. The tax, indeed, may

be disguised in a variety of forms and it may not always be easy to recognise it as a tax. It is not merely in the discriminating fees levied, let us say, from Christians and non-Christians in a missionary college that we must seek the unjustifiable burden on higher education the present organization unavoidably entails without help or remedy from the university authorities. More frequently, though far less perceptibly, the burden and hardship of the private enterprise in higher education are to be found in such invidious regulations as compulsory Bible-teaching in a college like the Wilson College in Bombay. Under a fully popular teaching university of Bombay such a thing simply cannot be. For our part, we have never been able to perceive the justice or necessity of grants being made from public funds collected from the Indian taxpayer to such a college, which openly isolates the most ordinary canons of hospitality, and insults the intelligence of our citizens by insisting on a compulsory instruction in the dogmas of an alien faith. That, however, is an anomaly of our governmental organisation, which may be left to the vigilance and patriotism of the legislators to rectify. But that is no reason why the reforming agency should overlook the anomaly in its programme of reform, and stop short of a measure of assimilation and coordination which alone can guarantee us a wholly popularised and truly national university.

For the rest, we think it inevitable and incontestable that the reform of the university of Bombay demands, it as a *sine qua non* that other and several universities should be set up in different parts of the Presidency. The Bombay University to-day is not only an anachronism; it is also an anomaly. The only remedy is to abolish and replace it by several universities proportioned to the requirements of higher education in the Presidency. For the city of Bombay we have suggested, as a measure, which alone, we are convinced, can adequately and appropriately reform the anachronism and remove the anomaly. For the rest of the Presidency, the suggestions of the Setalvad Committee, though moderate in extent must be admitted to proceed on right lines. We can only make a beginning with demanding a separate university for each distinct linguistic and cultural unit in the Presidency. But the defect of the Reform Committee's proposals lies, in our opinion, in the undue importance given to considerations other than the real object and purpose of a university. It is probably this factor which explains their concrete suggestion for the immediate establishment of a separate university at Poona, leaving the other linguistic entities to wait and see. We have no doubt a separate university at Poona for the Maharashtrian districts is an immediate necessity, even though educationalists in Poona itself be not agreed as to the precise form to be given to such a university. But we have, equally, no doubt, that other parts of the Presidency, like Gujarat or Sind, are as ripe for their own independent universities; and that the purpose of the reform will not be satisfied unless and until this demand is conceded. Taking the case of Gujarat, by way of an illustration, there are a number of possibilities by which the objective of university reform and reconstruction may be attained so far as that entity is concerned. Elsewhere is outlined in these columns a definite scheme for a separate university of Gujarat which we trust will find a response in the quarters that are specially appealed to. In this place we must record our firm conviction that a separate university for Gujarat is one of the most easily feasible propositions, if only the State and the individuals concerned perceive the necessity and advantages of such an institution in their province. However accomplished, the separate institution of at least four provincial universities in the Presidency, over and above the dual university of the city of Bombay, must be recognized to be the *sine qua non* of university reform in this Presidency; and we trust the Senate will not omit to record its conviction on these lines.

Notes of the Day.

A Menacing Situation.

The latest news from South Africa, as cabled by Mr. C. F. Andrews, indicates the seriousness of the situation for our countrymen there unless the Government of India act, and act vigorously and promptly. The South African Government is determined to pass the Anti-Asiatic legislation, and the efforts of Mr. Andrews to persuade it to

accept a Round Table Conference have proved unavailing. Dr. Abdul Rehman informed our representative after his return from Calcutta that although the Viceroy's reply to the address of his deputation was disappointing, he still hoped that the South African Government would agree to a Round Table Conference. But that Government, as is evidenced by the hectoring attitude of its members with regard to the Indian question, is determined to deal with it in a spirit of racial intolerance. It is not a case of economic competition, as the Governor of Madras attempted to make out at the session of the Indian Economic Conference in that city. His Excellency expatiated on the difference in standard of living between Indians and Whites in South Africa. It has been repeatedly pointed out that 75 per cent. of the South African Indians are Colonial-born, and have adopted the Western standard of living. As regards underselling of service, the adoption of a standard rate of wages would avoid that difficulty. But the South African Whites do not want people of another civilization and colour to pursue an honourable living in their ill-gotten preserve. Is it not the duty of the Indian Government to take in this matter, when the oppressive anti-Indian legislation is impending and will be on the Statute Book unless a refusal, an attitude of firm hostility to it, instead of indulging in hopes of negotiations?

Rumanian Politics.

The continental papers which comment in mail week on the political situation in Rumania are unable to give any clear account of the affairs of Prince Carol, who has been prominently mentioned in recent cables. That his renunciation of the rights of succession is not entirely due to his former meretricious marriage is extremely probable, because the Prince was intensely interested in the politics of his country, and at many matters of vital importance to the State was in disagreement with his father. The three great political parties in Rumania are the Nationalists, the Peasant's party, and the Liberals, more or less Anglo-phil, who have been holding the reins of Government for a succession of years. The Nationalists have German sympathies and Prince Carol was said to be attached to them. They are keen on a strong and efficient army and freedom from harassing conditions of financial payment which foreign loans impose. They were anxious to work in cooperation with the Peasant's party, a mass organisation whose defect is the lack of a sufficient number of leaders. An agreement of policy between the Nationalists and the Peasant's Party in the Rumanian Parliament could have ousted the Liberalism power, but as the "Universal," the leading organ of the Liberals, joyfully pointed out some time ago, no such agreement could be arrived at. The Nationalists are not prepared to accept the demands of the Peasant's leaders particularly with reference to the rights of land and accuse them of partiality to Soviet ideas, and the conduct of Government remains in the hands of the Rumanian Whites who were distasteful to the ex-Crown Prince.

Their Declared Policy.

We are all well aware by this time that it is the declared policy of the Government of Bombay to reach the goal of Prohibition, but the manner in which they have cold-shouldered the spirited protest of the Corporation about the opening of a liquor shop in Tribhuvan Road does not indicate that at present they have any other declared policy than that of not allowing any serious diminution in the tainted revenue from drink. They point out in their reply to the Corporation that transfers of premises are not of infrequent occurrence, when new licensees come in, and that the course suggested by the Corporation will result in the closure of a large number of shops annually. We would have thought this would be a happy result, and would be welcomed by Government as an automatic check to the consumption of drink. But the question of revenue is first and foremost with the Government whatever the pious declarations about the goal of Prohibition. They need not have, however, aggravated the offence of their rejoinder by the assertion that in selecting the new site public opinion was fully consulted. Will they acquaint the public with the process of this consultation? Every facility was given to these members of the public who were interested in the matter? says the Government's rejoinder. "To select a more suitable site." The reader can visualise a picture of a joyous company of beg-wallahs reconnoitering Girgaum looking for a suitable site for their abode. The Government may categorically declare that the site selected is free from objection. Public opinion which counts thinks otherwise.

The Bombay Presidency Association.

There was a time when with Sir Pherozshah Mehta and his lieutenants leading public opinion in this city, the Bombay Presidency Association, with which the Liberal giants of the old school were closely associated, was the premier political association in Bombay. Lately it has fallen on hard times. It is afraid of pursuing policies of a nationalistic type, nor does its executive strive to make it a cultural meeting ground for men of all parties. The expenses have increased, not so the revenues, the members showing a tendency to decrease in number. We are glad the Association has raised its annual subscription from Rs. 10 a year to Rs. 15, as in the circumstances it could not find any other source of income. But we would suggest to its council of management that it should make a systematic effort to keep up the political work of a body founded so

A UNIVERSITY FOR
GUJARAT.

A PLEA AND A SCHEME.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The moment is not inopportune to press the case for a separate University of Gujarat, when the Senate of the Bombay University is considering the far-reaching proposals for University reconstruction and reform in this Presidency. While laying down the general principle that separate universities for each of the several constituent linguistic units of the present Presidency of Bombay will eventually be necessary, the organisation of University education is to be placed on a satisfactory footing, the Reform Committee has contented itself with a recommendation for an immediate move in the direction advised as regards only a separate University for the Maharashtrian districts at Poona. The advocate of a separate University for Gujarat need not question the claim of Maharashtra for an immediate institution of a separate Maharashtrian University at Poona in his desire to secure a similar recognition for Gujarat. But the supreme agency for effecting the desired reform cannot but remember that: (1) the Maharashtrian advocates of a separate University are themselves not agreed as to the most suitable form of the desired University; (2) that the rest of the Maharashtrian districts outside Poona are evidently mistrustful of the possibilities of a new university dominated as it needs must be by the local Poona influences to its prejudice, if not to the exclusion, of the Maharashtrian influence in general and the non-Brahmin influence in particular; (3) that the financial help or contribution, so far as it could be expected from such sources as Kolhapur and the other States and sardars in the Deccan is likely to be substantially reduced, if not refused altogether, if the apprehensions hinted at in the previous case are not satisfactorily guarded against; (4) and, finally, that in so far as a separate university for Maharashtra becomes a drain on the financial resources of the Government of Bombay, the case for the institution of the other universities might quite conceivably be prejudiced, given the present financial position of the Presidency, and the magnitude of any single province to raise itself all the funds necessary for the foundation, equipment and functioning of even a very modest university.

Needs of Gujarati Culture.

While the foregoing considerations must inevitably weigh with the supreme reforming agency, we must not complicate needlessly our case for a separate University in and for Gujarat by an unseasonable and unreasonable insistence on these invidious considerations. For that case can be easily sustained on its own merits entirely. It is needless to reiterate all those considerations which go to prove the need for a separate university in Gujarat. Suffice it to observe that not only the Gujarat colleges do not get, under present organisation, all the attention and interest from the University headquarters in a distant centre that they deserve; not only the peculiar educational needs of the people of Gujarat in the "rightest branches" of science and learning do not receive any particular attention from the fountain-head of university inspirations; but the equally distinct culture and attainments of the Gujarati people necessarily and unavoidably finds no particular provision made in the programme of the highly centralised university of Bombay. Gujarat has several collegiate institutions already functioning, and several more capable of immediate development, if only the necessary life-blood was supplied to them. Gujarat has already a varied wealth of special lines being cultivated in science and learning, if only its educational organisation was encouraged to respond effectively to the demands of the situation. Gujarat has a great ancient and a still more growing literature, which the genius of its people has created and nurtured. A University entirely and exclusively for Gujarat would naturally devote a far greater attention and take a much closer interest in the preservation and promotion of this

(Continued on page 9.)

long ago as 1851 by Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues. Let it organise monthly debates and discussions, take the lead in holding meetings to ventilate public grievances, and show courage in supporting popular causes, and it will be soon able to rebut the charge of inaction levelled against it.

A Welcome Activity.

The Indian Chemical Society ought to have provincial branches all over India, if it is to continue to interest chemists throughout the country in the necessity of corporate existence by means of a central body to co-ordinate and promote research. We wonder why there is no Bombay Section of the Society, but judging from the work the Lahore branch has put in, the establishment of a provincial organisation in Bombay, where the number of chemists willing to help is certainly larger than in the capital of the Punjab, ought to be an easy matter. The Lahore branch which has Dr. Puri and Professor Ganuganagar, both chemists with London degrees, as its secretaries, has organised during the last year to have 47 members, and to hold eight meetings at which original papers were read, and general discussions were held. The one on the "Industries of the Punjab" must have naturally proved of wider interest, and our chemists will do well to organise provincial sections with the definite view of popularising the knowledge of industrial chemistry in the country. The Indian Chemical Society, as the central co-ordinating body, can then regulate and stabilise all such efforts and help to awaken interest in scientific study.

WILL HORNIMAN RETURN?

CHINA SETTLING DOWN?

TIRED OF MILITARY RULE.

A MUKDEN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Tokyo.—According to a Mukden report to which the Foreign Office attached some credence Chant-Tso-Lin is preparing to resign Tsuchunshu of Manchuria. It is also learned that Wu-pei-fu has secretly circulated to all Chinese Civil and Military Governors advocating the movement to support constitutionalism and democracy by giving up military rule. It is understood that Japan is now hopeful of China settling down, though the reports that Chang-Tso-Lin and Wu-pei-fu have definitely buried their hatchet is greeted with scepticism.—Reuter.

BRIEF PEACE IN CHINA?

FENG REMOVED FROM WAR ARENA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Tokyo.—Discussing Fengyuhsiang's decision to make a world tour, the Foreign Office spokesman expressed the opinion that no special significance is attached to Feng's preliminary visit to Russia, and that Feng had chosen this route because he feared assassination if he proceeded to America, via Shanghai and Japan. It is expected that China will be peaceful in the next few months with Feng absent and Changtsolin temporarily withdrawn from the scene; but the Japanese Government is watching the possible developments closely in view of the probability of Wupeifu taking advantage of Feng's absence and emerging from seclusion.—Reuter's Special.

SHANGHAI TROUBLES OF MAY 30TH.

"COMPASSIONATE GRANT" RETURNED TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Shanghai.—It is officially confirmed that the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai under instructions from the Peking Government, who consider the amount insufficient has returned to the Municipal Council a cheque for 75,000 dollars which the Council sent him on 21st December as a "compassionate grant" for contribution among the injured in the troubles in Shanghai on 30th May last and the relatives of the killed.—Reuter.

CLAYTON-IBN SAUD TREATIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The full text of the Clayton-Ibn Saud treaties is issued in the form of a White Paper. They are designed to regulate disputes arising out of tribal aggression and marauding on both sides of the Nejd-Trans-Jordan and Nejd-Iraq frontiers respectively, and establishing a plenipotentiary tribunal representing both sides with an independent chairman to assess damages and losses and to fix responsibility.—Reuter.

A message dated November 25th stated: Reuter understands that questions affecting delimitation of the frontier of Nejd and Trans-Jordan on one side and Nejd and Iraq on the other have been satisfactorily settled as the result of Sir Gilbert Clayton's recent conference with Ibn Saud.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Liege.—An earthquake shock lasting two seconds was felt here last night. Furniture was shaken and people ran out of their houses.

Namur.—An earthquake shock lasting three seconds was felt on Monday night at Flawinne.—Reuter's Special.

GREEK MINISTRIES AXED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Athens.—With a view to economy it has been decided to abolish the Ministries of National Economy and Public Assistance whose function will henceforth be carried out by the Ministries of Interior and Agriculture respectively. It is understood that a tax of two sterling will be levied on all foreigners visiting Greece who, in return, will be provided with permanent free tickets for visiting antiquities.—Reuter.

PROHIBITED!

IMPORT OF INDIAN WHEAT INTO U. S.

ORDER TO TAKE EFFECT ON 1ST FEB.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the importation of wheat into America from India, South Africa, Australia, China, Japan, Italy and Spain from 1st February, 1926.—Reuter.

FLOOD SITUATION

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Amsterdam.—The fall in big rivers continues, but as the result of a dyke in the River Voert in the province of Overijssel, a number of villages were inundated. Two light earthquake shocks were registered at Maastricht.

Brussels.—The flood situation has improved in Ghent, Namur, Dinant and Charleroi, but floods have become worse in Antwerp District. Villages in the valleys of Maplaigne and Hollain have been evacuated, as also in Dender District, where detachments of Sappers are distributing food to isolated householders.—Reuter's Special.

EX-SHAH "SUICIDE" STUNT.

NEWSPAPERS ENTRAPPED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Berlin.—It appears that the recent report that the ex-Shah of Persia committed suicide at Morienbad was issued by wireless by the Czech news Bureau with the object of entrapping a number of Czech newspapers which were alleged to have been picking up wireless news service sent out by the Bureau and publishing it without payment. Now it is proposed legally to proceed against the newspapers concerned.—Reuter.

COAL STRIKE IN U. S.

STRONG REVULSION AGAINST CONTINUANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

New York.—That there is a strong revulsion of feeling against the continuance of coal strike is indicated by a telegram from the publishers of leading newspapers in the Anthracite region to the mineowners and miners' representatives who have reached a deadlock at the conference here. The telegram draws attention to the colossal financial loss, paralysis of business, loss of market for hard coal and heartbreaking distress caused among the miners. The telegram adds that the parties differences regarding arbitration do not justify further division and says that the public will hold the leaders of both sides responsible for the misfortune to all concerned.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON.—In a Rugby inter-county match the Eastern Counties beat Sussex by 11 points to 5 at Chelmsford. Guy's Hospital beat the Air Force by 14 points to 3 and St. Bart's Hospital beat Old Paulines by 17 points to 9.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON.—The Paymaster Commander H. P. Williams will succeed Paymaster Commander Johnson, the Resident Naval Officer, Colombo, about the end of February.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Ceylon in succession to Sir Cecil Clementi. It is understood that Mr. Fletcher will leave for Ceylon on 9th January.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Belgium has given a year's notice of her intention to withdraw from the membership of the Latin Monetary Union, of which the other members are France, Italy, and Switzerland. This action is a sequel to measures which are being taken to stabilise the Belgian franc.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The League of Nations has decided to withdraw the Laidoner Commission from the Brussels line at the end of February.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Miss Megan Lloyd George was successfully operated to-day for appendicitis.—Reuter's Special.

In view of the very occasional nature of airships' flights and in the interest of economy members, and crew of R.33 who are not indispensable have been notified of the termination of their engagements but it is emphasised that the policy is unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

Luxembourg, Jan. 7.—A rather severe earthquake, the tremors lasting few seconds, was felt here and in various parts of Grand Duchy on the night of 5th January.—Reuter's Special.

ARRIVAL IN COLOMBO.

WAITING FOR GOVERNMENT PERMISSION.

SIR D. M. PETIT'S EARNEST APPEAL.

COLOMBO, Jan. 7.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, formerly Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" arrived at Colombo this morning and it is understood that he intends to proceed to India if Government will permit.—Associated Press.

MR. BAPTISTA'S WELCOME.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

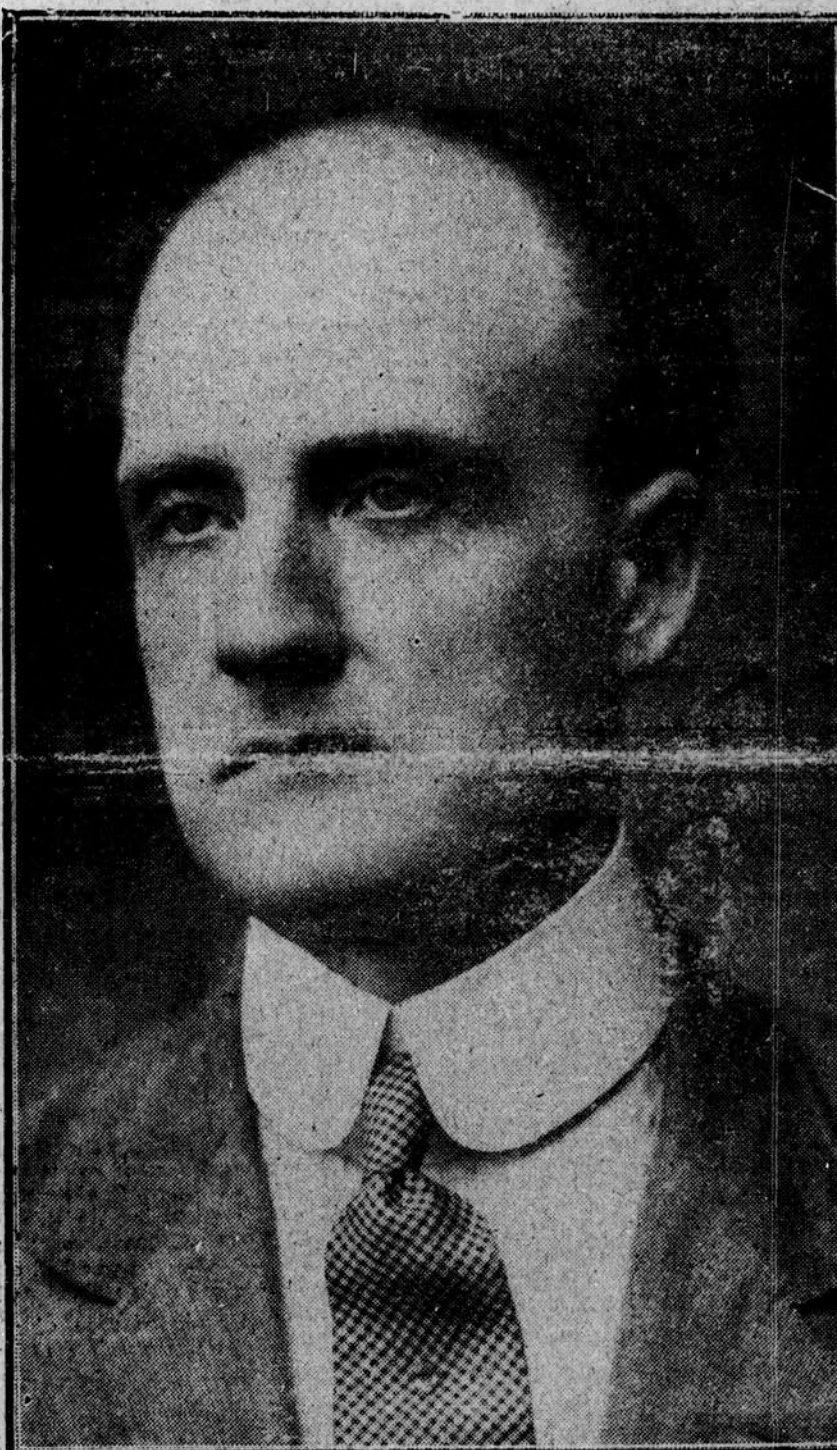
Mr. Joseph Baptista, the President of the Municipal Corporation, who was in a hurry to attend a public meeting, was asked for his views and he said he would certainly welcome back Mr. Horniman to India and it was the duty of Government to grant him the necessary passport to enable him to come to Bombay immediately.

SIR D. M. PETIT'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

Sir Dinslaw Petit was told that Mr. Horniman had come to Colombo. He felt himself most agreeably surprised at the news and readily gave his views about the duty of the Government. He said: Certainly,

lengthy discussion of over an hour about it, and I told Sir George plainly that I would not mind, nor would Mr. Horniman mind, if he were asked to stand an open trial, but what I protested most strongly against was the high-handed and the despotic action of Government in bodily taking him out of this country, without giving him any chance of knowing what crimes he had committed, and without giving him a chance of defending himself against any charges that might be made against him. I also made this clear in a public meeting which was held, some time after, to protest against the action of Government. At the time when Mr. Horniman was deported, the country and especially the Western Presidency, was in a very excited condition owing to Mr. Gandhi's reported arrest on his way to Ahmedabad, where there had been serious rioting, and public demonstrations against Government, for their action in

BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN:



Who is now in Colombo waiting for Government permission to cross over to India.

Mr. Horniman should be allowed to come back to India. I was one of the first men to protest against the action of Government in deporting him from India and I have declared my views in the petition that was drafted in my office by a representative Committee and signed by a large number of prominent citizens of Bombay. I was the first signatory to that memorial and soon after it was sent to the Government, the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd, called me to Mahabeshwar. We had a

reporting Mr. Horniman, were not made on my persuasion by the Committee which was formed to protest against the action of Government, in order that there might be no breach of the peace in Bombay. We continued ourselves then in sending a representation which took the step, and to continue the injustice and keep Mr. Horniman out of this country is a prolongation of the cruel wrong to Mr. Horniman to the great discredit of the Government which perpetrated it. Therefore, I would welcome back Mr. Horniman to India most heartily.

POLITICAL CRIME IN EGYPT

ALLEGED COMPLICITY

EX-MINISTERS TO BE TRIED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Cairo.—The protracted inquiry into the series of political crimes committed in Egypt in recent years culminating in the murder of Sir Lee Stack is nearly completed, and it has been decided to commit for trial Ahmed Maher and Mahand Nokrashi, respectively the Minister of Education and the Under-Secretary of Interior, under Zaghoul Pasha and as Hassan Kame Chishini and Abdel Halim Ali. The latter was until recently Secretary to the Egyptian Legation at Constantinople. They will be charged with being accomplices in the attempted murders of certain Egyptian Ministers, the murders of Aldred Brown and Binbashi Cave of the Cairo City Police, the attempted murders of Colonel Piggott and Mr. Thomas Brown and the murders of Hassan Abdel Razek and Zahdi Bey. Others will be charged with similar offences.—Reuter.

MR. EDMUND CANDLER DEAD

NOTED AUTHOR & TRAVELLER.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The death has occurred of Mr. Edmund Candler.—Reuter.

[Mr. Edmund Candler, C.B.E., the noted author and traveller is dead at the age of 51. He travelled widely in the East. He was Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in the Tibet Expedition (1904), and was severely wounded in an engagement at Tuna. He was also Correspondent in France for "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" (1914-15), was Official Eye-witness in Mesopotamia (1914-15), and "The Times" Correspondent of the Middle East (1918-19). He was made the Director of Publicity Punjab Government (1920-21). Among his publications are "The Unveiling of Lhasa", "The Mantle of the East", "Siri Ram Revolutionist", the "Long Road to Baghdad".]

TRANSFER OF SYLHET.

ASSAM IN FAVOUR.

SHILLONG, Jan. 7.

The Assam Legislative Council has passed a resolution in favour of transfer of Sylhet to Bengal.—A. P.

BISHOP ACQUITTED.

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

At the High Court session to-day Mr. Justice Cunliffe agreeing with the jurors' unanimous verdict of not guilty acquitted Bishop Effe and Sergeant Preston. (The Associated Press writes to say that the recent two messages reporting the sessions proceedings in the above case were erroneously dated Calcutta instead of Rangoon.)

R. B. LATHE APPOINTED DEWAN OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 7.

Rao Eshadur A. B. Lathe, who recently wrote a biography of the late Maharajah of Kolhapur, has been appointed Dewan of the State. Formerly a Professor of the Rajaram College, he was presented a congratulatory address by the staff and students of the College, High School and other allied institutions.

BENARES OPIUM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

At the opium sale yesterday two hundred and twenty-five chests of Benares opium were sold. Each chest fetched Rs. 4510/-.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Madras.—The death took place last night at his residence from diabetes of Mr. K. I. Shama Rao, who was a leading practitioner on the Criminal Side in the local Bar.—A. P.

The Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court left for England on Thursday, on hearing about the illness of Lady Sanderson.

H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, Sir Vincent Raven, Mr. A. J. Lucas and Mr. R. H. A. Lucas lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Garden Party to meet the members of the Indian Science Congress at the Senate Hall and afterwards presided at a meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday.

Lady Wilson attended the Girl Guide Rally at Bombay Castle on Thursday. His Excellency the Viceroy has arrived at Calcutta, from Shillong.

SWARAJISTS—BEST JUDGES OF SITUATION.

THEIR OBSTRUCTION UNDESIRABLE

MAHATMA ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

"The emphasis laid on Civil Disobedience is, in my opinion, quite appropriate. No nation can possibly march forward without the sanction to enforce its will." With these words Mr. Gandhi again writes about the Cantonment Congress in "Young India." He says the reiteration of faith in Civil Disobedience means that the representatives of the nation have no faith in armed rebellion. Civil Disobedience may be a far cry. It may be nearer than many imagine. The time is irrelevant. Cultivation of the spirit of non-violent resistance is everything. Mr. Gandhi adds, "So far as remaining in, or going out of, the Councils is concerned, the Swarajists must be regarded the best judges of their own position and the constitution of the Councils. They are experts and others must not obstruct them if they will carry out the Patna resolution now confirmed by the Congress."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Regarding the split in the Swarajist camp, Mr. Gandhi says in a vast country like ours, there is room enough for many schools of thought, and so long as they respect one another and honestly push forward their views, people can only gain by their presentation. Forced suppression of one's views is a sign of decay and violence. I would warn the public, therefore, against being pessimistic over the so-called split in the Swarajist camp.—A. P.

ENQUIRY IN BRITISH RUBBER PRICES

PROPOSED RETALIATORY MOVE BY U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—Although it is not likely to receive serious consideration, it is interesting to record that simultaneously with today's opening of the investigation into British rubber prices, Democrat McKewen in the House of Representatives submitted a proposal for retaliation by increasing the price of American cotton abroad, and suggesting the creation of a Commission to regulate the shipment of cotton to seaports.—Reuter's Special.

MR. HOOVER ON DANGER OF CONTROL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—Giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Representatives, investigating rubber prices, Mr. Hoover dwelt on the dangers of the regulation of raw materials by foreign Governments and the arbitrary fixing of prices for all nations by the United States. Experience of the past twelve months was that these controls could no longer be ignored, and the national policy must be determined. Mr. Hoover denied ever thinking that there had been a deliberate attempt to impose on the American rubber-users. He expressed the opinion that the price of crude rubber had gone much higher than the controllers ever intended, and added that the raw materials which were at present controlled by the Government were Egyptian long-staple cotton, camphor, coffee, iodine, nitrates of potash, mercury, rubber and silk.—Reuter's Special.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SIR BASIL EXAMINED IN PURDAH.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Sir Basil Blackett was examined in camera by the Royal Currency Commission to-day.—A. P.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

BENGAL'S SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Gogendranath Tagore, the artist, and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta have joined the Prize of Delhi Committee.

GIVE BREAD TO STARVING MILLIONS.

POTENTIALITY OF CHARKHA.

DR. RAY ANSWERS ARM-CHAIR CRITICS.

Acharya P. C. Ray delivered a lecture on the "Utility of Khaddar" at Congress House on Thursday evening before a large and representative gathering. Mrs. Naidu, who was to preside came rather late and in her absence Sgt. Jamnabai Bajaj occupied the chair. Mrs. Naidu on her arrival received a great ovation. Prominent amongst those present were Dr. Abdul Rehman and other members of S. A. Indian Deputation, Messrs. S. G. Banker and B. P. Bhargava.

Mr. Jamnabai Bajaj said that he felt himself a pigmy before Dr. P. C. Ray. No other man was so mad after Khaddar as Dr. Ray.

Dr. P. C. Ray said that from the Science Congress to Khaddar programme might look like going from the sublime to the ridiculous. He was getting nervous to address a Bombay audience on the "Utility of Khaddar", but he gathered courage in the presence of one of the greatest of Bengal's daughters. She had chemical blood in her, being the daughter of the first Bengali Doctor of Science of the Edinburgh University. The speaker's humility was the second Doctor of Science and thus there was chemical affinity between them two.

ADDITIONAL INCOME.

In a city like Bombay where money was considered as God, where there were majestic towers and chimneys emanating smoke, it was considered effrontery to speak of "Charkha". If they could do without the mills they might do it or they might not. But the question was whether Bombay presented truly the conditions of Bombay Presidency. What was the average income of the man in the village; whether it was 1 1/2 anna or double asked, the speaker, he did not like to discuss the question. That question had been ably discussed by their great statisticians like Dadabhai Nowroji, Ramchandra Chander Dutt, and others. While Sir George Lloyd, their former Governor, thought this land was flowing with milk and money, why was it necessary that they had to call for famine relief?

Questions asked the speaker. No year passed without a famine or draught in some part of the country or other, and the condition of the villagers with poor income became still worse. If they had the Charkha in every home, there would be something to fall back upon and to get some extra income. One-fifth of the population of the country had no full meal a day. That was according to an Englishman's statistics when the speaker was studying. Had matters improved or was India better? Was he to judge Bombay by palatial buildings on the Malabar Hill? Is every one in Bombay a millionaire? That was at least the impression in Bengal. If they went a few miles outside the city, they would find that it was usually difficult for the villagers to make out living. In times of draught or failure of crop, when the conditions became still worse if as he said, they had the Charkha, they could have an additional income. Well their critics said that Charkha would not combine with mills and that it was a crude instrument. And, if the cut of Charkha was to be taken to logical conclusion, they would have to go back to the days of bullock-carts. In his opinion it was right for Indians to fall back upon carts for every motor-car used was so much money drained out of India. In America every sixth man owned a car. In Bengal motor-car was a symbol of luxury. Things were different in Bombay, because the businessmen to whom time was money, had to use motor-cars. If the Bombay businessmen to whose skill and business integrity they owed the Indian textile industry, could manufacture motor-cars he would have them. But as it was every Ford or Daimler purchased by an Indian was much money drained out of India not speak of the money they would put in the pockets of a Rockefeller or the B.O.C. Company by way of petrol.

POTENTIALITY OF CHARKHA.

Coming to the Charkha and its potentiality for good to the villagers Dr. Ray instanced a homely example of how "hidis" were manufactured in U. P. by a firm of manufacturers through the agency of the villagers. On one of his journeys from Konda to Jabalpur he met a young Bhatia who took him round the villages spread from Konda to Nagpur where children, women and men utilised their leisure audible moments in making "hidis". This industry gave additional income to about 30,000 men, women and children, and on the average they earned from 6 to 8 annas in their leisure time, while there were more adopt made as much a rupee or twelve annas a day. These "hidis" were made in Calcutta and U. P. under the name of "Mohini hidis" and general-

ly used by the cabmen, the sweepers, the peons and the lower class of people. Now it was this lower class of poor people who were keeping one of the prosperous home industries going. But their educated classes would not touch "hidis" but smoke some foreign cigarettes packed in attractive cartons. To smoke "hidis" would be considered by their educated classes as a sin, but they would not give a thought to the money drained out of the country by these foreign manufacturers.

Now what was true of this industry, was true of the Charkha and the Khaddar industry. By their going in for "Gaiyati" goods they were already on the verge of a precipice and plunging headlong into an abyss. Whether Khaddar was economical or not was not the question; the question was of providing means to the villagers for earning their livelihood. The speaker would like every man in the village provided with a Charkha which did not cost more than a couple of rupees and which lasted for generations, bringing food to the mouth of hungry villagers. They had heard of Dacca muslins. A hundred years ago Dacca could manufacture muslins in such large quantities that after supplying the wants of Bengal, Dacca exported muslins to the value of 20 crores of rupees.

But all was now changed. The very traditions had been lost and the methods of manufacture lost. Where were those deft fingers that plied the Charkha and spun yarn for the muslins? Echo answered "Where?" The matters had gone to such a length that they shuddered at the very idea of plying the Charkha. People living in cities might not understand what Charkha meant to the villager. In his part of Bengal, the villagers had no work for more than four months in the year and the rest he spent in idleness. The habit of idleness had made it impossible for the villagers to understand the value of thrift or saving. Whenever they had money from their trumper crops they went after "Gaiyati" tinsels. It was nowadays very difficult to find silver tinsels in the house of the villagers. The villagers went in after gaudy foreign articles so much so that they had lost the habit of thrift. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald referred to this very fact in his "Awakening of India" that here the West had blundered in the East.

"MUST MAKE SOME SACRIFICE." Proceeding Dr. Ray said that happily the Gandhi movement had done something to stop that craze and created a change in their mentality. If they wanted to revive an old industry like Khaddar they must make some sacrifice. Why should they pay 3 crores of rupees by way of bounty to the Tata? He did not say it was wrong. If they had to undergo a temporary sacrifice to keep alive this biggest industry of which they all were proud. How much more should they sacrifice to save 60 crores of rupees going out of the country by way of foreign textile imports? What an immense sum could they retain in the country if they took to Charkha? If one man out of every five men earned half an anna they would be able to save half of the money drained by textile imports. The problem was not at all very difficult. If only in every house hold the Charkha was plied in leisure times, the problem could be solved. Khaddar was never meant to be a commercial product. It was not meant to be sold in the stores of Bombay or Calcutta. It was meant to be manufactured in the cottage for home consumption.

Dr. Ray referred to the self-sacrificing band of young men that were keeping the Khaddar movement going in Bengal and said that after all they might be actuated by mere sentiment. But without sentiment life was not worth living. Sentiment coupled with disinterestedness kept up the cause. There were so many things to be said of Charkha and he had written so many articles on it that he was at a loss to know where to begin.

SECOND ARROW. He appealed to all to think seriously and not to be carried by every dust of wind. Charkha cannot compete with mills! Well they was the political gospel taught by the politicians brought up in the school of Marshall. If every man were to use his leisure there was nothing to compete with the Charkha, maintained Dr. Ray. They must remember that after all India was land of villages where 95 per cent. of the population lived. To them Charkha would be a saviour to the 5 per cent. of the population. It would be a second arrow in their quiver.

For after all the average Indian was not like our average man of the city, and not all the average men in the city were like David Sassoon, Jejeebhoy or Currimbhoy. Dr. Ray, and he appealed once again to support the Charkha and make it popular.

SJT. G. B. DESHPANDE.

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande said it was needless for him to speak on the utility of Charkha after the speech of Dr. Ray. One thing was certain that after

NO ATTACK ON HINDU COMMUNITY

PROTEST AGAINST SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN

SIR A. RAHIM EXPLAINS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Explaining the Muslim position in a letter to the "Statesman," Sir Abdul Rahim says he tried more than once in his speech in the Muslim League at Aligarh to make it absolutely clear that nothing was further from his thought than to direct an attack on the Hindu community or its leaders generally. His protest was in the first place directed against certain activities of the Shuddhi, Sangathan and Mahasabha movements. His next protest was aimed at an agitation, which, if successful, would result in depriving the Mussalmans of adequate and effective representation in the Legislature and administration, and thus render them politically helpless and impotent. An Indian Muslim or Hindu can see no political gain in saying or doing anything which he believes to be likely to widen the breach between the two communities. If he has delineated the true facts of the relations between the two communities it was not with the object of suggesting that no political advance was possible, but to indicate the direction in which such advance ought to take place.—A. P.

hearing Dr. Ray, well-known for his mastery over science and educated on modern lines, on the utility of Khaddar, they would be convinced that the allegation that Khaddar was kept alive by sentiment was wrong. Though the speaker had not the same claims as the distinguished speaker who preceded him to speak on Khaddar he had at least one claim that he had moved amongst the villagers and knew what Khaddar meant to the villagers. He too belonged to the class of Khaddar lovers who bore lip sympathy to it. But after a full discussion with Mahabubji on Khaddar he was convinced of the importance of Khaddar. Since then he took up to Khaddar propaganda and since last year he put his heart and soul into the movement and did his bit by the movement. The speaker started pioneer work in his own native village. He found that owing to "Gaiyati" poverty in the village there was growing a spirit of idleness. They heard of educating the electorates by going amongst the villages. But he found that there was such a wide estrangement between the educated classes and the villagers, so much so that they considered the educated classes their enemies. It would be difficult to convince them at first that the speaker meant some good to the villagers when they went there. But, the moment he donned on Khaddar and lived as they lived, the villagers could be persuaded to hear him.

GIVE BREAD TO VILLAGERS.

Continuing Mr. Deshpande gave his personal experience in the villages and the audience how their political arrangements and programmes of educating the electorates fell on deaf ears. There was nothing like Khaddar to go to the heart of the people. He was not speaking as some of his critics believed, out of blind faith in Gandhiji. Though a Karnatak he was educated in Maharashtra and learned politics at the feet of the great Maharashtra politician under whose name different programmes were tried to be pushed off on the public. No political programme was bound to succeed that did not bring bread to the villagers. The Charkha was a unique combination for the economic and political salvation of the country. It was not out of madness or whim that Gandhiji had adopted a dress that was unconventional, as judged by average standards of society.

It was his (Gandhiji's) conviction that unless he dressed, ate and lived as the humblest of the villagers, he could not enlist his sympathy neither was any Swaraj good to them that did not bring bread to the hungry mouths. In conclusion Mr. Gangadhar Rao exhorted the audience to join the Spinners' Association or failing that at least to wear Khaddar.

HER THREE-FOLD TASK.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in rounding off her proceeding made a powerful speech. She said that when she came down to Bombay and heard that Acharya Ray was addressing a meeting on Khaddar, she thought that no more auspicious beginning could be found to her work for the year than that. Dr. Ray had brought prestige to India not by political work but by his knowledge and wisdom as a true Brahmin. He had turned his back to fame and was devoting all his time in making the message of Charkha and home-spun Khaddar popular. As President of the Congress she meant to devote her energies in three directions, the popularizing of the message of Charkha that brought food and clothes to the hungry and the naked, the redemption of their countrymen in South Africa from the doom that was overtaking them and the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Continuing Dr. Ray appealed to the educated middle classes and the villager to give up the craze of foreign goods that was leading them to the royal road to ruin.

KEY OF THE CORPORATION

IN HANDS OF COMMISSIONER.

VOTER'S DUTY TO ELECT NATIONALISTS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party a public meeting of the voters was held on Thursday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya when several candidates addressed on the ensuing municipal elections.

KEY OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Balubhai Desai who occupied the chair in absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman said the work of the Nationalist Party was well known to the public during the last three years. The Municipal Nationalist Party were yet in minority and had come forward with their programme. Therefore it was incumbent upon the voters to elect candidates of that party at the next elections so that they may exercise their long-cherished right to appoint their own Municipal Commissioner. Many high-handed things were done amounting to insubordination by the Commissioner but the Nationalist Party were unable to do anything as they were yet in minority. Another flaw in the present Municipal Act was Section 80-A which empowered the Commissioner to appoint any man for six months on fancy pay from loan works. He thought this objectionable section should be repealed at an early date but that could not be achieved until the Nationalist Party came in a majority. The third objectionable method was the want of seats in the Corporation according to the population. He hoped at the ensuing elections the voters would rise to the occasion and solidly vote for the Nationalist Party candidates to carry out the programme before them which the Nationalist Party have already chalked out.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who had arrived by this time, then said, it was the duty of the voters to themselves, the city and the fellow-citizens not to do favour to any friend but to act according to their conscience consistent with the best interests of the city. The Nationalist Party had a programme which stated that the Corporation should have power to appoint their own Commissioner. Secondly, Section 80-A of Municipal Act should be repealed. Mr. Nariman cited cases how the Commissioner had flouted the resolutions and recommendations of the Corporation to Indianize the Municipal services and had appointed Europeans under the cloak of Section 80-A. There were plenty of Indian graduates of high qualifications to fill high posts in different departments of the Municipality but they could not get employment owing to this objectionable section 80-A. He, therefore, requested the voters to solidly vote for the candidates of the Nationalist Party on the 1st February next so that the city may get what it wanted for the last so many years.

COMMISSIONER'S POWER.

Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta then said the Nationalist Party was the advanced form of democracy to get equal rights, equal treatment and equal justice for all the citizens. In the city at present the spirit of communalism was raging mad against democracy and certain well known gentlemen had been holding meetings for that purpose. He deplored their action which, he said was disastrous to the civic interests of the city. It was a shame that the first city in India had not the power to appoint its own commissioner. The next Municipal elections, therefore, would be fought on the same issue as it was a challenge to their rights. The capitalists were afraid of the advancing stride of democracy and he (Mr. Mehta) warned the voters to beware of the men who had challenged their elementary civic rights. The city also required re-distribution of seats as the present system was unfair and unjust to the voters of the different wards of the city. Lastly, Mr. Mehta said since the Nationalist Party came into power they introduced free and compulsory primary education in F and G wards and if they were returned in majority they would see that free and compulsory primary education was introduced in also the other wards. There were about a lac of children rotting in ignorance and while illiteracy bloomed costly schemes to the tune of lacs and crores of rupees were launched by the Municipality. Only a few days ago the Commissioner's salary was increased by Rs. 500 per month while free and compulsory primary education in the city was ignored. At present the Nationalist Party was in a hopeless minority and to gain real victory and make drastic changes in the Municipal administration the voters should elect candidates of the Nationalist Party. The revenue of the Bombay Municipality was more than even the revenue of the Central Provinces which showed what a great city Bombay was. The position of the

S. AFRICAN MENACE. CRITICAL POINT REACHED.

POSTPONEMENT OF BILL UNLIKELY.

WILL INDIAN GOVERNMENT RISE TO OCCASION?

DR. A. RAHMAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Johannesburg under Tuesday's date:—
"The crisis has arrived. Postponement of the Asiatic Bill is unlikely unless the Indian Government firmly insist."

"I am dissatisfied with the answer given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the South African Indian Deputation," said Dr. Abdul Rehman, the head of the Deputation to a representative of the "Chronicle" who waited upon him on his arrival in Bombay. "However," continued Dr. Abdul Rehman, "I am still hopeful that eventually we may persuade the South African Government to agree to a Round Table Conference. It is a very great help to the cause that all the parties in India are unanimous in condemning the Anti-Asiatic Bill, from the Indian Christian Association to the Indian National Congress. The Liberals who met at Calcutta were also with them in the condemnation of the proposed Anti-Asiatic Legislation."

Asked as to what he proposed to do in the immediate future Dr. Abdul Rehman said that he was going to confer with his colleagues first and then to decide upon the future programme. "But in any case," added Dr. Abdul Rehman, "we are proceeding to Delhi to meet the members of the Assembly and put the whole case before them. I am sure that they would then move resolutions on the subject that would go a great

way in strengthening the hands of the Viceroy and Government of India in calling upon the Imperial Government either to veto the Bill or withhold its assent to it. Failing that we will have to resort to passive resistance in South Africa to vindicate the self-respect and honour of India."

Questioned as to what he thought of the attitude of the South African Labour Congress in supporting the Asiatic Bill, as cabled by Mr. C. F. Andrews to the press, Dr. Abdul Rehman said that he was not at all surprised. "The leadership of Mr. Cresswell which has been nearly overthrown by the Labour Congress seems to come as a surprise to Mr. Andrews. But it is not so. Mr. Cresswell has never been a popular figure in the Labour circles. He was originally a mining engineer and an employer of labour. Nothing was expected from the South African Labour Party. The sponge was thrown up by the Party when it gave its support to the first Class Areas Bill. The three parties in South Africa—the Nationalists, General Smuts and Labour—are all united in supporting the Anti-Asiatic Bill. Our chief hope lies in getting the Government of India to impress upon the Imperial Government the importance of the issues involved and to bring about a Round Table Conference before the Bill goes to the Select Committee."

President was, therefore, much higher than the President of the C. P. Council. The Commissioner had in the hollow of his hand power to make the Municipality bankrupt in the twinkling of an eye and it, therefore, behoved the voters to return such representatives that would safeguard their interests.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar then spoke on the extravagance of the Municipality for the amenities of the capitalists while the poor were rotting in ignorance and poverty in their slums.

Mr. Gordhandas Patel urged voters to go in full strength on the 1st of February to the polling books.

Mr. S. N. Gamadia said the Nationalist Party had come into existence for the best interest of the people and their principles were in full accord with the principles of the Swaraj Party and the Congress. He therefore urged the voters to return the candidates of the National Municipal Party at the next elections.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

APPROVERS' EXAMINATION IN CHIEF

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

In the Kakori Conspiracy Case in which Ramprasad and 26 others are standing trial for an alleged Criminal Conspiracy Case to wage war against the King-Emperor Banarsidass, approver, appeared again to-day before Mr. Aminuddin, Special Magistrate.

In his examination-in-chief witness said he knew Indubhusan Mitra of Shahjehanpur. Sandu's house was close to that of Ramprasad. Witness had seen Indu at Ramprasad's house, but he did not know if Indu had anything to do with the Revolutionary Society. Replying to Pandit Jagatnath witness said three books produced in the Court, namely, The Mazluman (Wails of the Tyrannised), Sadai Watan (Call of the Motherland), and Punjab Ki Awaaz (Wails of the Punjab) were recovered by police from his (witness's) house. Another book "Secret Societies of Ireland" was also recovered from witness's house, but it did not belong to him. The sick boy whom witness had mentioned yesterday gave it to witness to be handed over to Ramprasad.

Replying to Pandit H. N. Misra, counsel for accused, witness said he was arrested on 26th September 1925 and on 28th he was kept in Kotwali lock up. Next day he was removed to Shahjehanpur jail. Witness had made no statement to the police when he was in lockup. He was kept in jail for about a month. He made a statement before the Special Magistrate on 19th October, 1925. After he had made confession he was

not sent back to jail. Why he did not know. Previous to the statement made before Special Magistrate witness had made a statement before Mr. Horton, Special Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., on the night between 18th and 19th October. On Sunday 18th October witness's wife and a cousin had come to interview him in jail. Witness asked his cousin to inform the police that he (witness) wanted to make confession. Inspector Parbhudayal came to witness to ascertain whether it was true or not, but witness wanted to confess. Parbhudayal was with witness for about five minutes. From Shahjehanpur witness went to Benares in connection with identification proceedings. From Benares witness came to Lucknow.

Replying to Pandit Jagatnath, witness said after he had made the statement to Mr. Horton he made no request to anyone regarding his place of detention. No information was given to witness after his arrest by anyone either directly or indirectly in regard to the conspiracy case or Bichhraj dacoity or train dacoity.

SECOND APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

At the conclusion of Banarsidass's examination Indubhusan Mitra (16 years) second approver, appeared in the witness box. In his examination-in-chief Indu said he had lived in Shahjehanpur for the last ten years or so. His father was the health officer of Shahjehanpur Municipal Board. Witness had known Ramprasad (accused) for the last three years or more. Ramprasad could read Bengali and also speak Bengali fluently. Ramprasad used to give witness books to read. Witness remembered the names of some of the books given to him, for instance, there were "Banglaja Bipin" (revolutionary movement in Bengal), "Bandhijan" (life of a prisoner), "Kanail" (life of Kanailal), "Rising Temper of the East", "Rowlatt Committee's Report" and "Little Grandmother of Russian Revolution". On reading these books feeling was produced in witness's mind that the British were ruling India illegally and that they should be driven out by all possible means. Witness had a high regard for Ramprasad. When witness grew more familiar with Ramprasad the latter gave him "Deshabharati Prati Nidhan" and "The Revolutionary" to read. Ramprasad had also given witness a yellow leaflet. It contained rules and regulations of the Hindusthan Republican Society. The book "Kanailal" contained the story of Kanailal having shot an approver named Narendra in a conspiracy case, in Bengal. Kanailal was hanged. The book was in the praise of Kanailal's self-sacrifice. "Bandhijan" contained history of previous conspiracies in upper India and Bengal. Its author was Sachindranath Sanyal, whom witness had never seen before.

Indu's evidence was yet incomplete when the Court rose for the day.—A. P. Special Service.

A UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

(Continued from page 6.)

indigenous culture than a university like the present University of Bombay could possibly do. It is no fault of the Bombay University; but it is nevertheless a serious hardship on the progress of higher education in the province of Gujarat and a loss to the cultural wealth of the country as a whole.

The Feasibility.

So much for the existing facilities and material for a separate university of Gujarat, and by way of a need for such a university. Let us next, and more particularly consider the feasibility immediately of such an idea. The Reform Committee were perhaps reluctant to recommend, with the same insistence as they have manifested in the case of a Poona Mahatma University, the immediate institution of a separate Gujarat University at Ahmedabad or Baroda, because the demand for such a University was not placed before them with the insistence and persistence that the claimants for a Mahatma University evinced in evidence before the Committee. But the explanation of this semblance of apathy must be sought and found in the stronghold of non-cooperation which still endures in the birth-place of that sentiment. The stalwarts of University education in Gujarat did not muster strong before this official Committee, because they would not abandon their faith in its decline. But their relative silence, after all there were witnesses before the Committee also who did demand a separate university immediately for Gujarat, cannot be construed into a supine apathy, which must be punished by a refusal to recognise even the existence of a case. Gujarat possesses not only a strong case for the immediate institution of an independent University of its own. What is far more important, it is probably the only province, outside Bombay city, which could, if it were so minded, raise the where-withals for a most respectable university in the province itself. This is not to mean that in the case of Gujarat the common purse of the Presidency must be held absolutely and entirely exempted so far as a claim for financing a university in Gujarat is concerned and that a separate University should be denied to it unless and until the province itself raises a fund necessary for the purpose. All that it means, all that it can mean, is that the inherent riches of Gujarat and the Gujarat, the incontestable advantage of its industry and of its commerce. The easily available benefit of its enterprise and enthusiasm may be easily mobilised to serve the interests of a Gujarat University, if the beginning is made by Government in instituting such a University.

The Financial Aspect.

In considering the financial aspect of the case for a University in Gujarat, one cannot help remembering that there are a number of rich and progressive States, which already maintain the highest college institutions open to them and which will in all probability not refuse to co-operate in materialising the ideal of a Gujarat University. Bhavnagar and Junagadh have taken the lead in Kathiawar; while Baroda in Gujarat proper has maintained a most creditable degree of efficiency in its existing college. This fact alone is pregnant with a rich promise of infinite possibilities. To all these States the advocate of a separate Gujarat University must inevitably turn for realising his ambition, and to many more. In Baroda, particularly, the case seems to be peculiarly inviting, when the Maharaja has completed his half century to rule, and when the concrete results of that rule are being reviewed. The idea of a University at Baroda is by no means new or unfamiliar to either His Highness the Maharaja, or to his advisers. And, the analogy of Mysore or Hyderabad is no bad example to follow for the State of Baroda, which, besides providing its own immediate residents and subjects with the advantages of a local University, would incidentally

assist the province of Gujarat and the adjoining Indian States, if the form and organisation of a University in Baroda are devised to suit all these various interests concerned. For our part we see nothing impossible or impracticable in the association of the States and the British districts concerned for the purpose of establishing a University, whether at Baroda or any other centre in Gujarat (which for all practical purposes must include Kathiawar and Kutch). But, perhaps, a special University entirely for Baroda may have its own attraction to the authorities at Baroda, not only because such an organisation would spare them the trials and hardships of the delicate negotiations which must needs be undertaken to bring about the institution of a common University for the province of Gujarat; but also because that means Baroda would have an opportunity to strike out a wholly original path of University development for itself. The aim of a really unitary and teaching University, corresponding essentially to the older Universities of Britain and the Continent, is easier to materialise in Baroda than anywhere else, perhaps, in the whole of India. Not even the Benares and the Aligarh Universities are quite so thoroughly unitarian as a Baroda University might be, if one is established on such lines. Baroda does not lack in the necessary equipment for such a University of its own, though the present Baroda College is recognised for the Arts and Science Courses only of the Bombay University. Besides retaining and developing these, the Baroda University could easily secure a Technological Department, one of the greatest needs of the province of Gujarat if not of the whole of India, the seed of which may be found in the existence of Kala Bhawan; and a Faculty of Fine Arts may also be created out of the same fruitful beginning. The Faculty of Law is already contemplated in Baroda while a separate Faculty for Medicine or Agriculture would neither be impossible nor impracticable for financial reasons. All these combined, Baroda commands exceptionally advantageous situation for starting a unitary University of its own, of course not of an exclusive character, since it must take students from all parts of the Presidency within the limits of its capacity; and no one can criticise the Maharaja and his advisers if, instead of falling in with the idea of a Gujarat University of an affiliating and unitary kind combined, they desire to create a purely teaching university at Baroda. Its cost will also be lower in proportion to the advantages gained. A college of the size and importance of that maintained now at Baroda must cost a lakh or more every year, while a university of the kind here outlined will require 7 lakhs per annum in Baroda at most. But 5 lakhs will be well spent if the Baroda people and through them the whole of the Presidency secure the boon of a wholly teaching University, which a very influential section of the Poona educationists are even now insisting Poona should have at the expense of the whole Presidency.

(To be continued.)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NET PROFIT OF RS. 22,60,000.

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1925, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,49,383 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 22,60,826.91 which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

An Ad-Interim Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1925 on 6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each at Rs. 1.4 per share. Rs. 8,40,660.

Final Dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 31st December 1925 on 6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each at Rs. 1.4 per share. Rs. 8,40,660.

Amount set aside for depreciation in Land and Buildings. Rs. 50,000.

Amount set aside for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 1,50,000.

Amount carried forward to next year's account.—Rs. 3,79,506.91. Total Rs. 22,60,826.91.

HOW THE TSAR DIED.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A London cable to the "Englishman" says:—The Soviet authorities in Leningrad have published the first details of the murder of the Imperial family in 1918. Hitherto only the shooting of the Tsar has been officially admitted.

"The Times" Riga correspondent says that the Soviet account declares that during the imprisonment of the Royal family at Ekaterinburg they were strictly guarded and even forbidden to approach the windows lest there should be an exchange of signals with people outside. Once Princess Tatiana looked out and a sentry fired, after which the family avoided the windows.

The Central Government, originally intended a public trial with Trotsky prosecuting, but on July 12 decided to shoot the Royal prisoners immediately without trial.

Trusted Communists were instructed to assist the guards in carrying out the decision at midnight on July 7. The family with four attendants were told to dress and proceed to the basement because the "White" army intended to bombard the house. No one suspected any deception, but on reaching the basement the commandant read out the Soviet's sentence. All the family seemed stunned, and according to the Soviet account, only the Tsar spoke, saying "You are not taking us anywhere." Shots rang out preventing further words. The bodies were destroyed on July 13. A week later the "Whites" arrived.

BENGALI SCIENTISTS ENTERTAINED.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

"At Home" to Acharya P. C. Ray and other distinguished Bengalee delegates to the Science Congress, by the local Bengal Club, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Wednesday night.

ACHARYA RAY ENTERTAINED

"KHADDAR AND LUXURY."

The President and the members of the Bengal Club, Bombay, were "At home" to Acharya Ray and the other Bengalee delegates to the Indian Science Congress at a social gathering in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Wednesday at 8 p.m. An interesting short programme consisting of music conducted by Mr. J. Ghose and his party of the Bengal Concert Club and a Comic Society sketch (Jorabari) in Bengali by the members of the Bengal Club was gone through and was much appreciated by the audience. There was a galaxy of Bengali scientists including Acharya Ray, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. Jnanendra Ghose, Dr. Snehamay Dutt, Dr. D. N. Mukherjee, Dr. S. R. Das Gupta, Dr. Mohendra Goswami, Dr. Ramesh Ray, Dr. H. Chowdhury, Prof. Hemchandra Das Gupta, Prof. P. R. Roy, Dr. S. R. Bose, Prof. Nalin Bose, Dr. Praphulla Mitter, Prof. Rajendra Chandra Sen and several others who have distinguished themselves by their research work in India and won their laurels abroad, and also Mr. P. P. Joseph, Capt. Basu and almost all the prominent Bengali residents of Bombay attended the function which was a great success.

The guests were welcomed by a song specially composed for the occasion by Mr. J. Chatterjee and sung by himself.

Mr. S. C. Banerjee, on behalf of him, still and other local Bengalis extended a hearty welcome to Dr. Ray in a neat little speech in Bengali in the course of which he said that the Bengalis were that night "doubly fortunate" in having been able to welcome and entertain Acharya Ray and such a band of guests who have made their Motherland famous in the world by their intellectual capacity.

DR. RAY'S REPLY.

Replying to the welcome, Acharya Ray expressed on behalf of the guests, their heart-felt thankfulness to the Bombay Bengalis for the Social Gathering they had arranged to entertain them. He was glad to find that the Bengalis scattered here and there and so very far from their own province, had been able to maintain their social relationship with one another and the Club which was making appreciable headway, was one of the greatest means to do so. Acharya Ray then paid high compliments to Mr. S. C. Banerjee, the President of the Club for his large-heartedness and noble qualities.

Dr. Ray then passed on to his pet theme, the use of Khaddar and would not up by saying that they should see that "if Khaddar entered by the front door luxury should not steal in by the rear."

The gathering was then treated to light repast. Mr. Rabinendra N. Das presented a medal to Mr. Jatin Gupta for his dramatic skill. The medal was given away by Dr. Mukherjee who also thanked the hosts for the "nice entertainment."

The gathering dispersed late in the night.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

DR. DESHMUKH SWARAJIST CANDIDATE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is standing as the Swarajist Candidate for the University Constituency in place of Mr. M. E. Jayakar resigned.

NEXT SESSION OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay appoints the Town Hall, Bombay, as the place and 2 p.m. of 22nd February next as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

CAUTION AGAINST MALARIA

SANITARY ASSOCIATION'S MOVE.

A meeting was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night on behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association for the purpose of obtaining members and funds for carrying on and extending the health propaganda of that Association. H. E. the Governor presiding.

The Governor in the course of his speech said:—

It is a common saying that prevention is better than cure, and I think that this is a saying to which practical effect should be given particularly in the treatment of a disease like Malaria, which has been so conclusively proved to be preventable. The adoption of adequate measures in Bombay will necessarily be expensive, but at the same time, I believe that a full examination of the subject might show that such expenditure, in the long run, would be remunerative. I would draw attention not only to the serious loss caused to the community, measures in hours and days of work, when those who are attacked by Malaria are unable to perform their ordinary duties, but also to the less apparent, but perhaps equally important, loss which results from the diminished vitality brought about by repeated attacks of Malaria, which necessarily leads to inferior output and general decrease in efficiency among all classes of workers. I think it is quite likely that, if the problem were tackled as a purely commercial one, it would be found that the prevention of malaria in Bombay, though involving considerable initial outlay, would be a very paying proposition for the whole community, and I think that, if the public could be properly educated in this matter, as it is one of the objects of your Association to educate them, we should carry the public with us in any reasonable measures we might take to prevent this constant drain on the man-power of our City.

The necessity of taking more active measures in this direction has been impressed both on the Municipal Corporation and on Government by the severe epidemics of recent years, and with the full concurrence and ready assistance of the Corporation and its President, we have decided to convene a conference to discuss ways and means of improving the anti-malarial measures taken in the City of Bombay. This is obviously a matter in which the closest co-operation between the various authorities concerned is required, and I trust that the Conference will be productive of good results, and will lead to the adoption of practical measures at a very early date. Such measures must be based which we have to deal, and the lectures on accurate knowledge of the problem with which we are about to hear will add a great deal. I am certain, to my own personal knowledge of the problem, and I believe also to that of most of us here this afternoon. I have already seen the Rockefeller film which we are to be shown shortly, but it is well worth seeing again and I am sure you will all find it as interesting as I did.

I will not detain you any longer, but will call upon Dr. Sandilands to read his note on the subject, which will prepare me better to appreciate the film of which I have spoken.

DR. SANDILANDS' NOTE.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands explained the objects of the meeting and the evils of malaria and the imports it made into the health of the people. He told the audience how it could be prevented and the health of the people improved. The meeting was called, he said, to give an exhibition of the Rockefeller film to emphasise the nature and urgency of the problem and illustrate methods adopted in America for its solution. He asked the

public generously to subscribe to the funds and insist on the solution of the problem speedily.

The film was then shown and it showed how malaria started and the methods of preventing it.

Sir Norman MacLeod then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor which was carried with acclamation.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 7.)

Lieut. P. R. Macdonald, 512th F. F. Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 5th December, 1925, vice Captain G. F. Taylor.

Mr. M. Webb, to act as Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. J. E. B. Hoson, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar, Acting Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dhawar, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-six days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, to act as Chief Secretary to Government, and to continue in charge of the Revenue Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. B. Hoson, pending further orders.

Mr. C. Clifford, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for five months and eighteen days with effect from 1st April 1926 preparatory to retirement.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N. D., is granted with effect from 26th February 1926 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave for eight months.

Mr. A. L. Coverton, Principal, Elphinstone College, is granted leave on average pay from 29th June 1926 to 25th November 1926 combined with leave on half average pay from 26th November 1926 to 10th June 1927, with permission to prefix the portion of the summer vacation of 1926 from 26th March 1926 to the leave and with permission to retire at the end of the leave.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Superintending Engineer (on return from leave), to act until further orders as Chief Engineer in Sind vice Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak proceeding on leave.

On return from leave Mr. R. Rooks, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Southern Circle.

Mr. A. E. Sharp, Executive Engineer, Sanitary Project Office, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 5th February 1926.

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G. I. P. RY'S WELCOME MOVE

The following Press Note has been issued by G. I. P. Railway, Bombay:—

It has been decided with effect from the 1st April, 1926, to reduce 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passenger fares over the G. I. P. Ry. The existing 1st and 2nd class fares are 24 pias and 12 pias per mile respectively up to 300 miles, and thereafter 18 pias and 9 pias per mile. A flat rate of 18 pias for 1st class and 9 pias for second class will be adopted. As an indication of saving to the travelling public—to Poona for example—the first class fares will be reduced from Rs. 14/14 to Rs. 11/3 and second class from Rs. 7/7 to Rs. 5/9.

For third class passengers the Railway has made provision in two directions; first by the introduction of two zones of 150 miles instead of the one zone of 300 miles, and secondly, by abolishing the additional charge now levied on Express Trains and charging the same fares by Express and Ordinary Passenger Trains. For Express travellers the present fares are five pias for the first 300 miles and 4 pias beyond. The revised fares will be:

4 pias up to 150 miles;
3½ pias from 150 to 300 miles and
3 pias beyond 300 miles.

Assuming that long-distance passengers will travel by the Express train, the third-class fare from Bombay to Allahabad now standing at Rs. 19/6/6 becomes Rs. 14/6/6 or a saving of Rs. 5 per ticket. Similarly, from Bombay to Cawnpore the present fare of Rs. 20/8 becomes Rs. 14/5 or a saving of Rs. 6/3/0. Between Bombay and Delhi the reduction is less as the fares, so that point are based on the mileage by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but even to Delhi the Third Class traveller by the Express will save Rs. 1/8 on his ticket.

It is hoped that these reductions will lead to large increases in travelling by all classes, for such sweeping reductions are not without financial risk, as will be understood when it is stated that if traffic does not increase the loss on Third-Class Passenger traffic alone will be Rs. 21.7 lakhs per annum.—A. P.

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IN ANDHRA.

OUR RAJPUTANA LETTER

SLAVERY IN MARWAR

REPRESSION IN ALWAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJMER, Jan. 5.

MARWAR

At last the tug of war between the Marwar Hilarini Sabha and the Judicial and Political Member has practically terminated in the partial triumph of the people over the forces of reaction. The Young Maharajah, despite his Private Secretary and the Revenue Member, has won the hearts of his subjects by a single touch of benevolence. He unconditionally released on the 15th December Seth Abdul Rahman and has withdrawn the prosecutions and the orders of extermination and internment against Mr. Chandmal Syrana, the Grand Old man of Jodhpur and other citizens. His Highness has now only to complete the fulfilment of his promises by holding an open enquiry into the public allegations against Sir Sukdeo.

And what about the system of salary that prevails in Marwar? The miseries of thousands of His Highness' subjects smarting under the system cry aloud for redress. Will it not be forthcoming? The British Government has, however, rewarded with a New Year's honour the Rao of Jasol, a stronghold of slavery in Marwar.

ALWAR

The tragedies of Nimochana do not seem to have ended the misfortunes of the people of Alwar either in the capital or the villages. The secretary of the Alwar Arya Samaj has been recently sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of rupees 1,000 on a charge of sedition.

According to the report of the special correspondent of the "Tarun Rajasthan", there were serious irregularities both in the search and the trial. The charges are reported to have included such fantastic items as the alleged participation by the accused in cases instituted by others, the alleged derogation offered to a procession of god Jagadish and his alleged defiance of State against widow re-marriage by helping a re-married widow. But the most serious allegation made by the correspondent is that on the eve of judgment, the Maharaja in open Durbar made remarks about the case likely to prejudice the judgment. No Alwar lawyer is reported to have dared to appear on behalf of the accused nor was any outside counsel permitted by the State.

Reliable reports have been received by me of severe steps taken against the Nimochana leaders who had so far escaped arrest. Of these Thakur Sardar Singh has been captured, hereditary lands belonging to Thakur Sheonath Singh, a retired captain of Alwar forces have been confiscated and jewellery, corn, cattle, fodder and cloths belonging to the son and the nephew of Thakur Gangoo Singh attached. It is also reported that Thakur Madho Singh, the most influential leader of the Nimochana Rajputs, has also died, as did Thakur Govind Singh, in the Alwar Jail, under similarly suspicious circumstances.

JAIPUR

The Revenue and Excise Member of the Jaipur State Council has been an object of vigorous yet righteous criticism in the press. It is satisfactory to note that on the recommendation of Major Ogilvie, the late Acting President, this official has been granted long leave. The leave is, however, believed in well informed circles to be the precursor of reversion. It will be remembered that a similar process of respectful elimination was adopted in the case of Sir Charles Cleveland.

BUNDI

While British India and even some of the Indian States are advancing along the path of modern progress, Bundi still clings to medieval abuses. A most objectionable agreement is reported to have been recently entered into by the State authorities with a Punjabi capitalist. According to this document, almost the whole of the Barad pergunah containing fertile lands, dense forests and valuable mineral resources, has been leased out on mortgage for ninety-nine years to the Punjabi capitalist in lieu of a loan of merely five lakhs. The agreement is said to provide that the lessee will be entitled to exercise civil and criminal powers over the Pargana for the full term of the lease, enjoy the fruits of the soil rent free for a period of five years and export all kinds of produce including cattle and food stuffs free of duty for a similar period. It is further reported to have been stipulated that after the period of five years is over, a nominal rent of Rs. 2 per bigha on only irrigated lands and an aggregate sum of rupees five thousands by custom duty for the next five years will be charged.

The terms of this document in which a high official is suspected to be interested are highly injurious to the interests of the future successors of the State and a menace to the political and economic well-being of the people who will thereby be placed at the mercy of an exploiter for a full century. It is for the honary ruler, the people and all others concerned to see that the document is cancelled or made a dead letter before the ink is dry on it.

RUTLAM

Swami Gyananand, the leader of the Dharmic Satyagraha, and his consort Kajavati Devi, have been released after the expiry of their full term of six months in Rutlam jail. Swamiji's health has been considerably broken. In a letter to the Secretary, Rajasthan Sewa Sangha, the Swamiji says that neither he nor Kajavati Devi were allowed any communication, written or otherwise, with their friends during their imprisonment. Swamiji intends shortly to publish his jail experiences.

A report from Rutlam says that a rich merchant and his broker have been arrested on a charge of libel against the city magistrate. The charge is said to be based on the suspicion that both the accused were responsible for a communication addressed to the "Tarun Rajasthan" containing the alleged libel.

OUR CONSTANTINOPOLE LETTER

CLOSING SCENES AT GENEVA.

PREMIER'S REVIEW OF INTERNAL SITUATION.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Dec. 15.

The long drawn-out quarrel over Mosul is nearing an end. The pendulum of Turkish public opinion swings from pessimism to optimism and back again according as the prospects are in favour of or against the Turkish claim. He would be too bold a prophet who would venture to predict that Turkey would succeed in getting her right vindicated. The dice at the Council table is too heavily loaded in favour of England to give even a single chance to the Turkish case of being properly heard.

M. Unden, the President of the Sub-Commission who till lately supported the Turkish thesis, by upholding the Turkish legal claim to the Vilayet of Mosul, and had, after the conclusion of the September Session of the League Council, made a statement to the Swedish Press to the effect that he favoured the Lower Zab Boundary line proposed by the League Investigation Commission as a compromise between Turkish and British claims, rejected the Turkish Contention that the Council could act only as a "mediator" and not as an "arbitrator." The Turkish Delegate protested that the Hague Tribunal was a British hidden Court which was presided over by an Englishman and hence could not be competent to pronounce a judgment upon the disputed points, but it availed him little. The Council proceeded to judge the dispute upon the lines laid down by the Tribunal. The Turkish Delegation, therefore refused to participate in the discussion, for, it had no authority from the Grand National Assembly at Angora to listen to the self-styled "arbitrators" at Geneva and the self-constituted International Court at the bench of which Turkey was not represented and which gave its verdict after listening to one disputant only. This attitude of the Turkish Delegation was worthy of the conduct of a self-respecting Sovereign Nation, and would constitute a severe blow to the prestige of the Tribunal. What else than an adverse award can the League Council inflict upon Turkey? For that she is fully prepared and would vindicate her right and honour as she has done in the last few years. She is now much better fitted to do that and defy the League, Court and all what they mean, than she was three years before. For the present she has fully exposed the hypocrisy of the League of Nations and has torn the mask off the face of the International Tribunal. The competition between the two rival oil-interests in England will not end with a pronouncement of the League which may be adverse to Turkey. The cauldron of Mosul oil will not only scorch the so-called "Turkish" Petroleum Company but will also consume its warden, the Baldwin Government.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

During the week-end, Ismet Pasha made a statement to the Assembly regarding the internal and foreign situation. His statement revealed the seriousness of the situation at home created by the latest outbreak of some over-ardent adherents of fez. Outbreaks of trouble were threatened in six or seven cities of Eastern Anatolia almost simultaneously, which were brought under control by the prompt precautionary and administrative measures of the Government. The Premier pointed out three features common to all these attempts viz. "the promoters of disaffection were generally new arrivals at the centres of discontent; (2) the rumour spread by them was that Ismet Pasha was dead and that all Turkish widows were to be sent to Russia; (3) the centres of trouble were generally those cities from which armies were mobilised for the suppression of the Kurdish Revolt last year. A disquieting aspect of the situation was that a company of soldiers was suddenly surrounded by the riff-raff of the population of a town in Kurdistan and would have been disarmed and even murdered, had a detachment of Gendarmes not arrived at the scene of trouble in an opportune moment. If all the threads of this conspiracy be gathered, the Premier said, it would be quite clear that the whole affair was a well-laid out plan for creating trouble in Kurdistan again at this time when the Mosul dispute was nearing its closing stages and simultaneously with that, for spreading discontent in those cities and areas from which armies would possibly be sent to quell the nascent Kurdish outbreak.



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This clearly proves that the affair was being guided from abroad.

The rumour about Ismet Pasha's death might have got about on account of the adoption of hats as the National head-gear by the Turkish Government; for it was considered by the simple minded folk as a perversion of Islamic faith which could not happen so long as Ismet Pasha, a man of more moderate views about "laicism" than some of the other members of the Party in Power, was the head of the Government.

INDIA AND MOSUL.

The Turkish public and Press are very attentively following the writing of Indian Press and the speeches of Indian leaders regarding the Mosul question. Yesterday the "Vakit" gave an important place in its columns to the item "Indian Views on Mosul Question," where it wrote, besides other things:—

"Like all other friends of Turkey, Indians also support the Turkish claim. All the Indian nationalist papers of note, like the 'Bombay Chronicle' the 'Comrade,' the 'Zamindar' etc. have devoted columns after columns to the advocacy of the Turkish cause. Maulanas Shaikat Ali and Mahomed Ali who suffered several terms of imprisonment at the hands of the British for their Nationalist and Islamic actions, are organising public meetings and are exhorting the public not to forget the lessons they had learnt."

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Riza Khan and his heirs have been proclaimed Kings of Persia. This news was natural, was received with dismay by Republican Turkey. The reason adduced by the "Vakit" for this setback to the Republican movement is as follows:—The Soviet Republics gained a great hegemony over the economic life of Northern Persia, from which not only they were deriving great benefit but were giving a share of it to their friends, the Italians. This economic supremacy which in due course might have led to political ascendancy of the Soviets was to be counter-balanced. For this purpose of his, Riza Khan accepted British political philosophy and hence their support and re-established the monarchy in his country in place of a Republic, which he himself advocated a year ago. The conclusion which the paper draws out from its analysis of the latest Persian coup d'etat is that Persia is not yet master of her own affairs and cannot herself choose the form of Government best suited to her needs, on account of her two powerful neighbours.

TRANSFER OF SYLHET DIST.

OPPOSITION IN ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, Jan. 6.

At the special session of the Assam Council, which opened this afternoon, no fewer than five resolutions and four amendments were placed on the agenda paper in connection with the transfer of Sylhet District to Bengal. The Hon. Mr. A. W. Betham (Finance Member) said that the Government would not be prejudiced financially by the loss of Sylhet, and that apparently the Bengal Council was willing to take Sylhet for better or for worse.

Maulvi Wazir Chaudhury opposed the motion for the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal on the ground that it did not reflect the general view of the Muslim population of Sylhet.

The Hon. Maulvi Syed Muhammed Sadulla (Education Minister) similarly opposed the motion and appealed to his Muslim brethren to reject the motion on the ground of self-preservation because if Sylhet went, the Muslim population in the rest of Assam would be two millions as compared with twenty millions of Hindus.—A. P.

Tiru.—His Excellency the Viceroy received an address from the Shillong Municipal Board, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by personal staff left Shillong at 1/10 p.m. for Calcutta.

Rangoon.—General Sir John Shea, the Adjutant-General, India, having completed his tour in Burma has left for India. Delhi.—Colonel E. V. D. Riddell, Deputy Director of Artillery, has been granted leave for 8 months. Colonel W. M. Parker, Deputy Director of Transport has also been granted 8 months' leave.

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INDIA IN ENGLAND

A SOCIAL CENTRE.

(Communicated through the Associated Press).

Improved communications throughout the world are bringing all nations into closer touch. This is particularly true of Great Britain and India. For many years past the Englishman has been making his way to India and the Far East. Only during recent years have Indians, in large numbers, become regular visitors to the shores of Great Britain.

Some of these visitors have acquired previous experience of England during a period of education, or on visits of business or pleasure, but many come as strangers. With a view to providing a friendly greeting and helping to entertain them the British Indian Union was founded in 1923, and at the time of the Wembley Exhibition was able to offer aid and advice in regard to the finding and selection of accommodation, arrangements for business and pleasure, and various matters of difficulty to the traveler in a strange country. The Society also offered hospitality by the organization of public functions and through the agency of the private hospitality of members.

A welcome opportunity for increased activity appeared to offer in a suggestion for amalgamation with the Northbrook Society, an organization formed some 45 years ago, and possessing similar aims to those of the British Indian Union. Negotiations to that end have not, however, been brought to a successful conclusion. The Committee of the British Indian Union have, therefore, decided to undertake the work of development unaided.

INFORMATION BUREAU

During 1925, a step forward was made by the organization of an Information Bureau to assist Indian visitors. This bureau has continued the work of finding suitable accommodation for Indian visitors, in hotels, flats and rooms near London, and also in the country. Indian ladies and gentlemen intending to visit the European countries have been assisted in finding suitable homes and in making arrangements for their journeys.

Hospitality has been carried out in the same manner as in previous years, but arrangements during the Summer months were considerably hampered by the uncertainty as to the outcome of the negotiations with the Northbrook Society. During the winter a number of members of the Society are giving "At Homes" in their private residences with the object of establishing closer touch with other members.

The urgent need of obtaining suitable accommodation, where members can meet and be entertained, has been emphasised by the experience of the past years. With this object in view many influential people both in England and India have been asked to subscribe to the funds of the Society. The preliminary response to this appeal amounts to £1,275 in donations and £270 in annual subscriptions for a period of five years. A large portion of this money has been received from the people in England, and some time must elapse before the extent of the support accorded by India can be ascertained. The future of the Society is, therefore, in the balance. A considerable sum of money is required to carry out the scheme in a manner befitting the importance of India. If the scheme does not evoke sufficient interest, it had better be abandoned.

A large membership is the surest foundation on which the Society can be built. At present only 300 people in England and 60 in India have enrolled themselves as members. The Committee, of which Lord Willington is Chairman, are endeavouring to bring to the notice of all, who are interested in the welfare of India, the aims and objects of the British Indian Union, to enlist their support and to enrol them as members.

The office of the Society is at 171 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster.—A. P.

"ORIGIN & NATURE OF LIFE"

At the Science Congress, Bombay, on Monday last, Mr. R. H. Vakil, discussed the subject of "Origin and Nature of Life" from a purely scientific point of view, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian Botanical Society.

The lecturer traced various theories that had prevailed in the past and said that the evolution of living matter had taken place from the same basis—material from which the atoms and the molecules of the known elements had been derived. Like the vegetable and animal organisms, the atoms of lifeless and living matters had also pursued different courses at a certain stage in the evolutionary process. Though both the forms of matter had a common origin and were composed of the same ground substance, their atomic constitutions were entirely different and this accounted for the differences in their behaviour. In the course of inorganic evolution the particle of electrical energy gave rise to two kinds of matter, the stable and the unstable,

the former being in a higher stage of the evolutionary process than the latter. The origin of living matters was traced to those unstable groups of matter.

Detailing his subject he reminded his hearers that the question of the origin of life had always fascinated man from the dawn of history. In the childhood of civilisation, the easiest and most plausible explanation was a creative act. The theory of creation was still held by the untrained mind, who form the majority of people on earth. With the advance of science different ideas began to be entertained. As geology taught that at one period of its history, the earth was not in a fit condition to maintain life, it stood to reason that life began when the conditions became more favourable. How it began was the question? Some held that it was introduced from interstellar space or from some other planets in the shape of cosmic dust. This cosmogenic theory, though supported by eminent scientists like Lord Kelvin, Arrhenius, Helmsoltz and others, met with serious objections and had been abandoned. The theory of spontaneous generation, exploded by Louis Pasteur, met with the same fate. There remained the

only rational and scientific explanation that life began on this planet by a natural process, namely, the synthesis of inorganic elements into living organic matter. Though the scientific mind could conceive this marvelous process it was unable to explain the reason of the phenomena of life—movement, growth, nutrition and reproduction in which the living differed from the non-living. The several theories put forward failed in the opinion of the lecturer to account for the phenomena of life or the nature of life. The colloidal theory which was held by many was unable to explain the difference between the living and non-living. He thought that the new conception of matter, that is to say, the constitution of the atom, gave an explanation of the mystery which had given rise to all the mystic notions regarding life.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Standing crops generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of food grains generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE. INDIA'S IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

When the All-India Economic Conference resumed its sittings to-day, the President, in view of his departure to Calcutta this evening to give evidence before the Currency Commission, took the leave of the Conference to make a few closing observations. Referring to the future development of Indian agriculture, he said that it was first of all a question of the kind of life that the people of India wished to lead and, secondly, a question of capital and profit. He said he had heard a good deal about the desirability of returning to the old co-operative Indian village, but not one practical suggestion about the driving force which was to bring the changes about. To him the most important problem was how we were to make agriculture more profitable, to cultivate more effectively to draw brains into agriculture which at present it was largely lacking, and to substitute efficient methods in place of the existing inefficiency. Referring to the foreign capital, he said: "If you think that the economic progress and development is necessary, then I should say, welcome all capital you can get, welcome all business organisation and enterprise you can get from wherever it may come and prove that you are able to benefit by it and imitate just as the Japanese have done." He also said that Indians were very likely to have in the near future a somewhat comprehensive enquiry into the agricultural policy and the economic life of the country so as to endeavour to develop forward active progress in agricultural reform.—A. I.

HARYANA HINDU CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Haryana Hindoo Conference, Rohtak Mandi, wires:—

Enthusiasm for the coming Conference is increasing. Different Sub-Committees are formed. Election of the panel begins soon. Hindoo leaders are invited. Pt. Malaviya, the President-elect, is reaching Rohtak on the 23rd.

The Municipal Committee has resolved to present a welcome address to Malaviya.

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Indoors or out, always carry a bottle of Peps with you. This novel and invaluable medicine owes its wonderful potency to the fact that in the ingenious form of a compressed tablet, it brings the volatile lung-healing air of the pine forest into every home. This powerful curative agency speedily ends the worst cough, cold or chill and dispels all trouble in the throat, chest, or bronchial tubes.

THE SURE way to keep influenza, pneumonia and other deadly lung trouble at bay, is to dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth at the first sneeze or shiver. As the Peps medicine is broad-based, it goes straight to the weak spot, relieving congestion and irritation, clearing out dangerous germs.

WHEN TRAVELLING by train or tramcar, or out shopping in the busy store or bazaar, or when visiting any crowded place of entertainment, be sure and carry a few Peps with you. They ward off the effects of chills and draughts and guard against dangerous infection from neighbours suffering from deadly throat and lung complaints.

DURING those periodic dust storms which are veritable death-dealers to people with weak lungs, the value of Peps is self-evident. They thoroughly disinfect the throat, invigorate the bronchial glands, and keep the air-passages and lungs free from gritty dust particles and dangerous germs.

IN THE NURSERY Peps save mothers and infants many an anxious hour. Without the aid of harmful drugs, Peps comfort and soothe little sufferers from croup and whooping cough. Well-to-do old folk find that Peps free the breathing and end those exhausting bouts of bronchitis and asthma.

GET THE HABIT of always keeping a bottle of Peps by your bedside. They give prompt relief from that persistent cough which keeps you awake at night, also stop those lung-tearing bouts of early-morning-cough.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, lawyers, preachers, singers, and others of similar vocation, should remember that the air of every public assembly is vitiated and poisoned with the emanations from the lungs of the multitude and the result is many a deadly disorder. An occasional Peps in the mouth thoroughly neutralises the evil effects of this foul air and prevents hoarseness, laryngitis, etc.

LASTLY, it should never be forgotten that Peps are particularly valuable in our climate. By regularly taking these wonderful little tablets, the dangers lurking in low night temperatures following tropical days is greatly minimised. Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the whole of the human breathing apparatus.

PEPS are obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, in handy glass bottles, price Re. One. Direct from Agents: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., 111, Strand, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; and Messrs. Shihani & Co., Karachi, etc.

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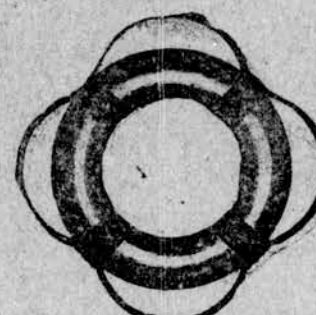
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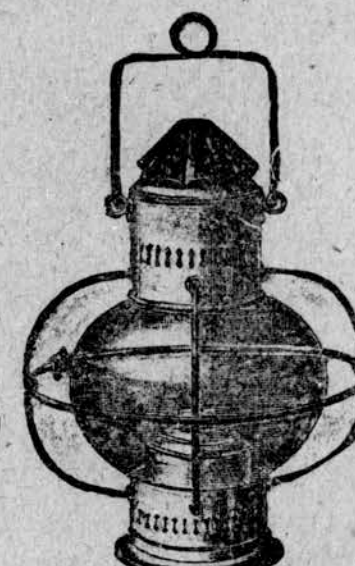
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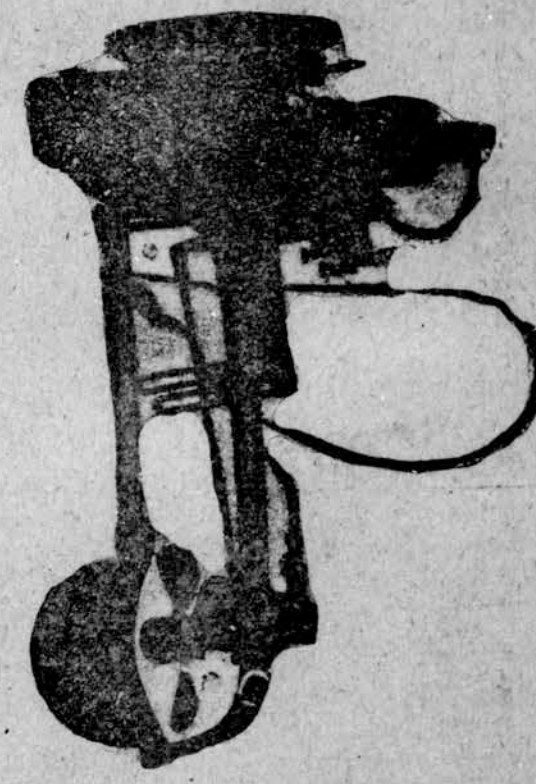
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